SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

EAST WEST 東西報

THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL • PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS • VOLUME 7, NUMBER 49 • DECEMBER 12, 1973 15 CENTS

The Korean delegation, protesting against inequities in professional licensing at the L.A. civil rights hearing, becomes angry when representatives from the Department of Consumer Affairs fail to appear. Dr. Pak, Korean physician, acts as spokesman for the delegation. (Gary Tom photo)

GRIEVANCES AIRED AT LA CIVIL RIGHTS HEARING

By GARY TOM

A group of Samoan Americans sang in unison the traditional welcome song of their native country.

The voice of a well-educated Korean American pharmacist quivered and shook as he spoke of his dreams of America, and how, upon his arrival, he found that he could not practice his profession because he "lacked the qualifications."

A 77-year-old Japanese American woman wept as she related the discrimination and humiliation she had experienced as an Asian American citizen.

A Chinese American mother pleaded eloquently in Cantonese for a more meaningful learning experience for her two young children; for an education that would benefit all children both linguistically and culturally.

These were some of the living scenes that took place at the public hearing on Asian American civil rights problems in Los Angeles November 30 and December 1.

During the two-day hearing, testimony by over 70 witnesses concerning immigration, public service agencies, youth, education, professional licensing, and community redevelopment was presented to the California State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Mike Ishikawa, director of the Asian American project for the Western Regional Civil Rights Office, organized and coordinated the event. College professor Nadine Hata and San Francisco lawyer Gordon Lau were the Asian members of the state advisory panel. Herman Sillas presided as committee chairman.

OPENING REMARKS

In the opening remarks, L.A. mayor Tom Bradley stated that the public sector must take the leadership role in alleviating the many critical problems faced by Asian Americans.

U.S. congressman Glenn Anderson added that the establishment of advisory committees, on both federal and state levels, would serve to identify the specific problems and to recommend and develop possible alternative solutions. Mayor Kiyoto Ken Nakaoka of Gardena, Calif., also participated in the opening addresses.

Witnesses who testified on immigration complained of mistreatment by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and of its incompetence. Lack of bilingual/bicultural personnel appeared to be the major factor which has resulted in inadequate communication from INS administrative staff and agents and in their insensitive attitudes.

Surprise raids, illegal entries, legal exploitation, lengthy waiting periods, and the lack of government assistance were also cited.

In the area of social services, the insufficient number of bilingual personnel was again mentioned. Representatives from community agencies recommended greater community input on hiring and policy-making practices, the appointment of community liaisons for better inter-organizational communication, the translation of social service materials, and the establishment of vocational training centers, child-care projects, neighborhood libraries, and self-help programs for the elderly.

One recurring concern dealt with the transfer of welfare programs under HR 1 and the problems that the non-English-speaking population will face after January 1, 1974. HR 1 turns the programs previously handled by the Department of Public Social Services over to the Social Security Administration.

Witnesses also urged the initiation of outreach programs to assist the non-English-speaking unemployed, elderly, and immigrant; more detailed social research and statistical surveys which would acclude students who are bused, the proposal would appreciably increase the numbers of students bused and the distances traveled over the present system.

The plan would be the least expensive to implement in terms of planning and logistics, however; and would provide continuity in educational programs between the fourth

(continued on page 10)

SECONDARY SCHOOLS RACIALLY UNBALANCED

By MABEL NG

At a special Board of Education meeting last week to discuss desegragation in secondary schools scheduled to begin in fall 1974, it was revealed that 8 of the city's 11 high schools and 13 of its 19 junior high schools are racially unbalanced; and that despite two years of busing in the already integrated elementary schools, 36 of the 97 schools are still racially unbalanced.

According to state guidelines, a school is racially balanced when the percentage of any ethnic group is within 15 percentage points, plus or minus, of the percentage of that group in the school district as a whole.

In San Francisco public schools, to be perfectly balanced, schools should have 14.3% Spanish-speaking, 26.9% "other whites," 30.5% black, 15.8% Chinese, 1.7% Japanese, 0.5% Korean, 0.3% American Indian, 7,3% Pilipino and 2.7% "other non-white" students.

4 PLANS

Superintendent Steven P. Morena stated that a task force will be assigned immediately to study, in detail, four alternative plans to desegregate the secondary schools. The plans were presented at an earlier board meeting by the district's staff committee on desegregation of secondary schools.

The two plans that would provide the most continuity from intermediate schools to junior high, but which would also require the greatest amount of busing, were favored by most staff members.

Under one of the favored proposals, each junior high school would be made up of students from "feeder" intermediate schools; and each senior high school would be made up of students from "feeder" junior high schools. ("Feeder" schools are schools which send all their students on to the same school the next level up.) Since intermediate schools themselves are made up of "feeder areas" which in- and twelfth grades.

The second favored proposal calls for various feeder areas of an intermediate school to be kept intact and assigned to various different junior high schools. The assignmet of all

Continued on page 8

Housing Coalition Rejects All Proposals

By RICHARD SPRINGER

The Chinatown Coalition for Better Housing, in a meeting Thursday night at Cameron House, rejected all four development proposals for the Stockton/Sacramento housing project. (E/W 10/24/73)

In a session closed to the press, the Coalition met with their Screening Committee and found all sponsor/developer plans, Endico, Inc./Associated Property Concepts Inc., the Presbyterian Church in Chinatown, Arcon Inc., Kowin Sacramento & Stockton Corp. and the National Housing Partnership, wanting in some degree.

Bill Mason of the Redevelopment Agency who gave a progress report to the Coalition after the closed session, said after the meeting that the Coalition's action puts the sponsor selection back to the negotiation stage between the Redevelopment Agency and the Chinatown group.

There is a 3:30 p.m. December 18 meeting scheduled at the Redevelopment Agency, at which time the agency will have to decide what steps to take in the selection of a developer for the controversial housing project. It is unlikely they will overrule the Coalition's action, but they could criticize it.

The San Francisco Examiner reported Friday that the Coalition was under pressure because of many of the personalities involved in the four proposals. "There's been a lot of heat on us," said one Coalition member.

ANNA MAY WONG

In other action at the meeting, Mason threatened, tongue in cheek, to name the Chinatown housing redevelopment project "Anna May Wong Square," after the Chinese silent screen movie star, unless the Coalition comes up with a more appropriate name. The Coalition received his promise that he would not do so until the Coalition meets again next month and gets suggestions from its membership.

Mason also said that there could be problems with the density of the low-to-moderate income project, since HUD is "not used to dealing with densities of this size."

He also said that a draft of the Redevelopment Agency's Plan for the project would be sent to the Planning Commission at the end of this month and hopefully would be before the Board of Supervisors by the end of January.

In other business, Donna Yick reported on the progress on establishing the YWCA Residence Club at 940 Powell Street for low-to moderate income housing. (E/W 8/1/73)

Negotiations are now in their third year and the downtown YWCA recently reaffirmed their committment to housing and asked an eight member committee which includes Harry Chuck and Donna Yick of the Coalition and June Quan and Carole Choy of the Chinatown YWCA, to draft plans for the financial feasibility of such a project. This includes hiring a consultant, preparing a budget and a cost analysis study. "It is a long drawn out process," Ms. Yick said.

Indicted Arraigned

Albert Lin Fong, Rose Wong, Ronald Louie, and police officer Percy E. Cooksey, four of the five indicted for perjury in the Chinatown gambling investigation last week, all pleaded innocent when arraigned before U.S. Magistrate Owen Woodruff December 5.

Frank Fee Fong, the fifth defendant, did not appear. He will not be back from his trip to the Orient until mid-January, said Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert Ward.

December 19 has been set as the date for a hearing on the charges. Woodruff allowed all defendants to remain at liberty on their own recognizance.

Federal law enforcement officials have said that the grand jury investigation of Chinatown gambling is continuing and that further indictments may be returned in the future.

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EDITORIAL

MOVE FROM TRADITIONAL CHINESE SCHOOL TO BILINGUAL EDUCATION

When Chinese-Americans began settling in the United States and raising families, they were worried about two things. One was that their children might not be able to make a living in America. The other was, even when the young people were able to stay on, they might lose their Chinese heritage. The latter of these was reason enough for the Chinese to establish language schools.

For decades, the community faithfully supported the so-called "after-hour" Chinese classes. Few questioned their curriculum and methodology; even fewer questioned their aims, objectives, and relevance. In the sixties, we witnessed a marked decline in the enrollment of most of these schools and the closing of many. Even when there has been an upsurge of interest in things Chinese these two years, we have not seen a changing trend in the Chinese school enrollment.

Parents need not worry about the fate of Chinese culture. Declining enrollment does not mean that the future of Chinese language and culture is in jeopardy. In fact, Chinese culture is in fine shape, even without the participation of Chinese-Americans. What it signifies is the urgent need for us to re-examine and re-evaluate the whole gamut of Chinese education.

First, we must consider the fact that we are no longer sojourners or refugees. Our children's future is here in America and not in China. Chinese cultural education, therefore, should take precedence over Chinese language education.

Second, we must realize that no one is born with an innate facility for speaking a certain language. Being born a Chinese does not mean that a person will automatically be able to speak the hundreds of dialects of China. Many Chinese-Americans' mother tongue is English, and we should recognize this fact. For this reason, we can no longer import curriculum, textbooks and methodology from China. Materials must be developed here for the English-speaking pupils.

Third, we must question the wisdom of extending the school day for children. Would there be any positive or negative effects on the children? Would their physical or psychological make-up be harmed in any way? Are these after-hour schools effective in teaching Chinese language and culture?

Fourth, because the United States is an English-speaking nation, the identity of Chinese-Americans rests on a bilingual rather than a Chinese education. Only through a bilingual program could we maintain our self-esteem and our pride in both American and Chinese cultures.

Fifth, if we could affirm the excellence in Chinese language and culture, we should offer it to the entire student population. If we consider it an important educational experience, we should insist that Chinese be taught during the normal school hours.

* * *

Chinese language and culture should be taught in all schools during regular hours. Americans are slowly recognizing the need for a bilingual education. But the commitments have been gradual and very slow. Chinese-Americans must take the lead to ensure its inclusion in the schools.

For many years Chinese-Americans have rejected the philosophy of a traditional Chinese-language-oriented education, and have demonstrated that bilingual education is both desirable and workable.

Now it is up to us to prove it to the larger community.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

In Defense of Ed Wong

Dear Editor:

I am writing in reaction to the conflict-of-interest case of Edward Wong in the Oakland Chinatown redevelopment project (E/W Dec. 5). In reading about it, I feel quite bitter that Redevelopment has been forced to drop Oakland Chinatown Redevelopment, Inc.'s (OCRI) proposal because of a technical legal point. As a result, the one who is losing out is not Ed Wong, but Oakland Chinatown.

I have been an active participant in Oakland Chinatown for many years, and I have seen for myself how Ed Wong has exerted himself for others and for Oakland Chinatown. He was offering social services to individuals when social service agencies were non-existent in Chinatown. He has involved himself in countless projects for the benefit of Chinatown: the original child care center in the Chinatown Community Center, the Chinese language school, the Oakland Chinatown Community Center, to name a few.

He worked for over 10 years to bring redevelopment to Oakland Chinatown. When others gave up, he continued to push for it. He traveled throughout the United States to study other Chinatowns before arriving at his proposal. And it was because other architects in the community recognized his efforts and the good qualities of his proposal that they refrained from submitting proposals.

Everyone knows OCRI has the best proposal. Cal-East and Sun Yat-sen, the other two developers, cannot compare. And Ed Wong had nothing to gain by the project. He just wanted it for Chinatown. So why did these newcomers to the community get together against him? Don't they realize that in the long run, by filing a lawsuit on a purely technical, legal point, they are hurting Oakland Chinatown and Ed Wong, who of all people deserves recognition for having worked so long for the redevelopment of Oakland Chinatown?

Pauline Chew
Oakland

LA playground saved from downgrading

Dear Editor:

We were pleased to see your most informative article on Alpine Recreation Center in Los Angeles (E/W Nov. 14), as it is an active and contributing part of the Chinatown area community and is playing a most critical role in the shaping of attitudes and the development of the youth and the very old.

I would like to tell you a story of the happy solution to a bureaucratic edict which would have been a disaster to over-burdened, undermanned Alpine and its children.

In response to an appeal from the Los Angeles Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Mei-Wah Club, Councilman Gilbert W. Lindsay met with a group of concerned mothers and Winston R. Miller, superintendent of the Recreation Department, in his offices recently to discuss the down-grading of the Center.

It was learned that a set formula based solely on the size of the physical facilities and land area had placed the Center at a great disadvantage budgetwise. It was also learned that the Department had deliberately delayed putting the change into effect for two years, but now, with a deadline, they had no choice.

After listening to some of the ladies speak, Lindsay arranged for the stay in one fell swoop by declaring that he would secure special approval from the City Administrative Officer. He then went further and made arrangements with Miller to work out and secure acceptance of a new formula so that Alpine would be treated more fairly and not be threatened with down-grading in the future.

As frosting to the cake, he then delighted the happy mothers by announcing that he had also arranged for a crossing guard, which had previously been denied for Castelar school in Chinatown.

Alpine Center is located directly across the street from Castelar school and has worked closely with the principal for years. Fifth and sixth grade students have been receiving the benefit of physical fitness training and folk dancing classes taught by the trained directors at the Center during their physical education periods. After school, the Center offers special cooking classes for girls as well as dance, drama, crafts, and practical arts. Boys are encouraged to join the basketball and baseball teams to learn good attitudes, good habits, and to keep them off the streets.

Betty Tong
Secretary,
Mei Wah Club
Los Angeles

Jr. High'er visits Vancouver

Dear Editor:

Last summer I visited Vancouver, B.C., and this is what I saw:

Vancouver's Chinatown is about one-third the size of our Chinatown. It is several blocks away from Vancouver's downtown. The streets don't seem to be as crowded as ours. Tourists seem to be lacking and most Chinese from out of town come on Sundays to do their shopping.

Since Canada has close diplomatic relations with China, many goods from China are sold, e.g. tea and dried fruits. It seems products from China are cheaper.

There are curio shops, but not as many as in San Francisco. There are fewer products made in Japan in these shops. Most of their goods come from Hong Kong.

You can get Chinese sausages and "Jimmy's" beef jerky there cheaper because they are made in Vancouver.

I saw a housing project nearby where whites as well as Chinese live. The project is cleaner and more modern than the Ping Yuen projects in San Francisco.

Alan Huie
Francisco Jr. High
San Francisco

OCRI DROPPED

By JUDY YUNG

OAKLAND -- Oakland Chinatown Redevelopment, Inc. (OCRI) was dropped from consideration for Block 1 of the Oakland Chinatown project at a Redevelopment Agency meeting December 5.

Citing violation of the conflict of interest law (Section 33130) on the part of Edward Wong and Raymond Eng of OCRI, attorney Steven Goldfarb recommended that the Redevelopment Agency's commissioners "not consider the merits of OCRI."

Goldfarb further emphasized that there was "no indication of wrong-doing" on the part of Wong and Eng, but the technical point concerning conflict of interest was "inescapable."

In unanimously accepting legal counsel's opinion, members of the commission praised the two city officials' past efforts in Chinatown. At one point, Commissioner Eugene Jurs remarked: "What dumbfounds me is that you (those behind the lawsuit filed against Wong and Eng—E/W Dec. 5) have turned your backs to ardent supporters of Chinatown."

When asked for a reaction, supporters of the lawsuit replied that they were "satisfied" and "overwhelmed" by Redevelopment's "fair decision." They also pointed out that the conflict-of-interest issue would not have been resolved without the lawsuit.

And Edward Wong? He is still feeling "numb." "Their (those behind the lawsuit) motives still mystify me," he said.

* * *

At another Oakland Redevelopment Agency meeting Monday, commissioners moved to reject the remaining two proposals, submitted by Cal-East Development, Inc. and Sun Yat-Sen House Development Company, and to reopen the Oakland Chinatown project to developers.

In the opinion of the Office of Agency Counsel, Cal-East's proposal lacks adequate office space and residential units, is not in keeping with the comprehensive development of Broadway Street and does not have sound financial backing.

In the case of Sun Yat-Sen's proposal, it lacks adequate office space, has no provisions for parking on Block 1, and creates complications because of the location of its major structure and its use of an experimental, modular housing system.

PUBLIC MEETING ON BILINGUAL PROGRAM

The public is invited to a meeting to hear Thomas Whalen and his associate Barbara Jew give their evaluation of the Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program, ESEA Title 7, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 7:30 p.m., at Cameron House, 920 Sacramento St.

The project has been in operation for five years under federal and local funding. The meeting is sponsored by San Francisco Parents for Chinese Bilingual Education. There will also be preliminary discussions regarding a Chinese bilingual-multicultural school.

THE OLD SAME JAZZ

By KEN WONG

RIEF CANDLE . . .

One more time. Like Peter Lorre tells Sydney Greenstreet, "We're ipped." It was either getting our fingers cracked one by one or sub-it a dot-dot-dot. So duck, here comes Punch. But no Judy. She's up ont with the Chinese Hospital protest, which is more relevant than iat we're doing. But the lights are going out one by one. So here's a oman candle. Fizzzz . . .

"Chinatown," the cops-and-robbers flick being filmed by Roman olanski with Jack Nicholson and Faye Dunaway, has nothing to do ith the local celestial quarters. Rather, it's a code name for a caper. othing sells like "China" at the moment, hence, the rip-offs. Old ice, rickshaws, kung fu. It's a kick . . . and that "Superman Chu" m itemed here comes to town on Xmas week. And more are in the orks. There's a "Five Supermen in China," a joint Italian–Hong Kong oduction with three Italians and two Chinese in Superman costumes. ne of the latter is a gal, a dainty gal with deadly feet. One kick and our head rolls on the ground. Soccer? Better not. She hits back . . .

TWO CHARACTERS IN SEARCH OF PADDLES and a little white ll. One of the E/W geniuses suggested that Ping Lee and teacher an Pong should get together for a game . . . that guy with the roucho Marx walk looks familiar. It's Dr. John Lum of the unified hool district. He is letting his hair grow out. So why does an Indian ear a headdress? To keep his wigwam. Tepid joke. No points . . . iere's an adult movie playing at the Toho in Los Angeles rated as ." We don't know what that means. Maybe the typesetter ran out "X's." Or the flick is not hot enough for an X but warmer than a A Z minus? . . .

POLI-SCI: The SF Young Democrats running a flag up a pole to see w the wind blows for Michael Wong's chance of taking over Assem-yman John Burton's seat while John guns for Congress. Wong came ose in '72 campaigning for the Community College Board with oney left over from a $300 kitty. That's like getting 26 miles a gallon om a 16-cylinder Cad . . . also ran. Socialist Workers Party's Hanna ikashige came in 20 (29 ran) in the recent supervisors race. The 20-ear-old New Yorker is studying physical ed at SF State. That's smart. iere's a surplus of general ed teachers but a shortage of gym instruc-rs . . . Chinatown Democrats Fiery Dragon Newsletter editor Buddy ioy is passing out Thousand Years Old Eggs awards for the month. here we come from, that's a "pay don" and the aroma is as fierce as rgonzola. But, it's better than "Kwaidan," the Japanese film making e rounds at art houses. Kwaidan, unscrambled, is a "bad egg" in antonese . . .

FROM THE HONOLULU TICKER: Make sure you have hotel reser-tions if you're thinking of a trip to Honolulu during the holidays. o room at the inn, top, bottom, sideway, nohow. YMCA? Well, ere's an all-night movie house on Smith Street where the fleas have eth like sharks . . . and down where the humuhumunukunukuapuaha swimming by, Donna Mei Lan Leong is listed in the 1973 "Out-anding Youth Women Young America," a who's who of the young ahines in the islands. If the title sounds mangled, it's because of the anslation. There's only 13 letters in the Hawaiian alphabet . . . and a od bet is Joseph Hao, a retired flight engineer, may be running for vernor of Hawaii next year. Hawaii 5-Hao? . . .

MAYBE THIS BELONGS ON THE EDITORIAL PAGE; Stanton ong, acting principal at Galileo High School, has a chance to be prin-pal. There are three candidates being considered.

Tong has been acting principal at Gal since 1970 and deserves a shot being principal. Not because he is a Chinese. But because he is what is. Dedicated, competent and committed.

The 40-year-old educator is the father of six and came up through e ranks, working in the post office and Park and Recreation Depart-ent to support himself through school. He taught at Galileo in 1962, as a student body advisor and an administrative assistant before be-ming assistant principal in 1970.

His community participation list reads like a directory of all the encies in Chinatown. He was in the Navy from 1951 to 1955.

What else can we say about the guy? He acted in the Sut Yung Ying e pilot show which convinced KPIX to do the teaching-English-to-inese series. Stanton played a bus driver. Convincingly.

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ESL AT McATEER SCHOOL THREATENED

By MABEL NG

After less than a year of operation at a "regular" comprehensive high school, the English as a Second Language (ESL) program at J. Eugene McAteer High School faces cutbacks in student allotments and a serious possibility of curricular curtailment.

The offshoot of ESL programming at Samuel Gompers High School, the McAteer program is the only intake program in San Francisco designed to give intensive training in English and other courses to foreign-born students coming into the city.

At present, the program contains six levels, ranging from level A, where students with no knowledge of English receive a course entirely concentrated on understanding and speaking English, to level F, where students with functional English take on more of the regular school work.

Students enter designated levels after evaluative testing in neighborhood centers or at McAteer, and progress through the program at their own pace. Basic math, social studies, history, typing and physical education are also part of the program. With the completion of level F, students return to their district schools.

PHASING OUT

At the center of controversy is whether ESL will remain a full program or be slowly phased out. With an initial allotment of 300 spaces by the Board of Education, about 340 students are currently accommodated, with the number increasing daily. This overflow has not been viewed as a problem thus far, as McAteer does not have a full senior class. In the fall, however, 700–800 freshmen are expected, and ESL will be reduced to 200 persons at McAteer.

Faculty from Gompers who fought hard to get the program established at McAteer see the cutback as due mainly to the segregation of the ESL department from other departments of the school. Counseling and discipline referrals of ESL students are done separately from regular counseling and disciplinary channels.

ESL math is under ESL and not under the math department, which "should not be," according to Ron Rachevshy, an ESL teacher. "The ESL program should be integrated more with other departments so that more people can understand the program," he said. In terms of space limitations, "a segregated program is easy to phase out," he added.

Another reason offered for the possible demise of ESL at McAteer concerns parents. "Because ESL parents are not citizens and do not have much power in city government, they are not going to argue back if you move their kids back to a school like Gompers, where there is no agenda and no cafeteria," one faculty member explained.

EVEN DISTRIBUTION

The cutback issue has been explained in terms of trying to get an even distribution of ESL programs at all high schools, so McAteer would not be burdened with community pressures for space. At present, there are ESL programs in some other high schools, but these programs begin at levels higher than those offered in McAteer's intake program.

ESL programming is not yet a district policy. According to faculty personnel, there is no coordination in curricular matters between those high schools presently offering it; nor is there effective communication between the downtown ESL-Bilingual Project office and the schools.

"The need is there for every high school to have some sort of ESL programming," stated Cal Haena, head of the ESL-Bilingual Foreign Language departments. "Why not have a small concentrated and revolving program to help kids reach a certain level and then move them out to their district schools?" he suggested.

Faculty members are concerned that the 200-space limitation may restrict the amount of time students have to go through the present six levels of instruction before being transferred to district schools. Students may be forced to leave as early as the intermediate levels C and D.

"What assurances are there that there will be adequate transition programs at the other schools to help the students adjust?" asked Andrea Lai, an ESL teacher.

"Even post-ESL students who have gone through levels A–F, when put in regular English classes here, are told by teachers to leave because they're not good enough to be in class with native speakers. What's going to happen if you start transferring kids at even earlier levels?" added another faculty member.

STUDENT RELATIONS

In interviews with students at the F level, it was revealed that while most found their ESL classes just right or a little boring, most encountered difficulty in classes outside ESL because of the language problem. Most ESL students at McAteer are of Chinese, Pilipino, or Spanish-speaking descent.

Bilingual supportive help has generally been lacking because McAteer has been classified as ESL. "The kids are dying like flies in the science and other classes," said Haena. "We need para-professionals and resource aides."

"Chinese-speaking teachers would be good, because biology and history classes are too hard," said one student.

"It is not easy," said Principal Dolores Darvive. "Some teachers feel a frustration when ESL kids come in. They need a different kind of attention than most students," she added.

Interviews with students also revealed that most ESL students found their ESL teachers to be very helpful, and their non-ESL teachers to be sympathetic. Most believed ESL to be a good and sufficient program; and most preferred to remain at McAteer rather than go to district schools.

However, the cultural gap between ESL students and "native-speakers" remains. In terms of relating to American-born students, a few ESL students found them friendly and helpful. Most found them indifferent. "American students don't speak to you. I feel like a foreigner," stated one.

FOR CHRISTMAS GIVE EAST WEST 東西報

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CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

BY GORDON LEW

"TO GO IN"

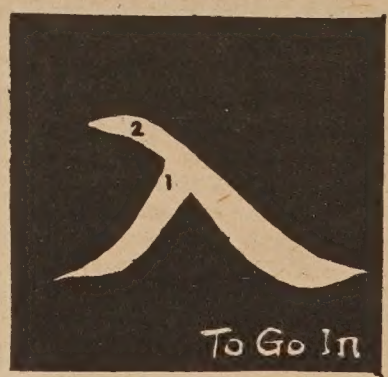
Remember how to write the word "man" in Chinese? If you turn the word "man" around you'll have the word, "to go in." This is all very logical, just remember that, "the man turns around to go in," and you'll have no trouble in learning this new word.

"Are you twisting the whole thing a little to fit the words?"

"Oh, you are simply hopeless. Can't you see the connection here? The man turns to go in so he wouldn't have to walk backward. And the Chinese are such forward looking people . . ."

"To-go-in-mouth" means to import. To export, of course, is "to-go-out-mouth." Well, these terms may seem amusing, but please don't take a Chinese import-exporter to be an oral surgeon by mistake.

There are many ways to go into a house. Some walk in, some step in, some run in, and some even sneak in. Now let me tell you a story about a thief who sneaked into the wrong house.



Mandarin **RU** Cantonese **YUP** Rhyme with UP, soft P

The story goes that after finding nothing worth stealing, this thief called it quits and tiptoed out of the door. At that time the occupant of the house, who happened to be a very poor Joe, woke up. Instead of trying to catch the thief, he just said to the intruder in a very polite manner,

"Kindly close the door behind you when you step out."

Immediately the thief turned around and replied in disgust,

"What for?"

What Community Agencies Want For Christmas

By RICHARD SPRINGER

With oil and energy shortages pulverizing the national scene, the local community is being hit by a Santa Claus crunch.

A survey last week revealed that Chinatown agencies could use some helping hands this Christmas. Responding to the question, "What do you want for your agency for Christmas," community agencies had specific answers.

"We need money to build a play structure for the kids and a carpenter to donate time," said Doreen Der, director of the Chinatown Community Children's Center at 979 Clay. "Last year station KNBR supplied Christmas gifts for the children. We hope they can again this year. We also need an unused aquarium."

Youth Council is in the midst of a toy drive for their Christmas party. Toy prices are going up faster than oil prices.Deposits may be made at the EDA office, third floor, 1074 Stockton during the day, or with chairperson Elaine Lee at 12 Waverly Place from 5-7 p.m.

Since the staffs of Chinese for Affirmative Action and the Chinese Media Committee are laboring through dinner during the Christmas season, they need a used refrigerator. A working typewriter would also come in handy. "What we need most of all is jobs that require only low-level English skills," says CAA director Kathy Fong from her 669 Clay Street office.

JOVIAL AND KIND

Jovial and kind Sam Louie, who would make a good Santa Claus, says his American Cooks Training Program at the Salvation Army building at 1450 Powell needs turkeys for their Christmas dinner. They fed over 100 elderly on Thanksgiving Day after a donation from Dr. David Demarche of Service for Seniors. As it is, Lucky Stores are giving the cook's school milk and dairy products and goods dented during shipping, free of charge.

The YWCA at 965 Clay Street needs "toys and goodies" for gifts according to director Emily Leong. The 16 mm projector at the YMCA has worn out, says Henry Tom of the 855 Sacramento Street agency. It would make a perfect gift from one of the Chinatown bank or savings and loan branches.

Asian Newcomer and Parent Program is writing a new proposal to HEW which involves a new individualized reading program for new immigrants, and they could use some luck in acquiring government funding, says June Quan. At their Christmas party to introduce immigrants to American customs, the newest newcomer to the U.S. will receive a Christmas tree decorated with homemade artifacts by the immigrants themselves, she announced.

"It's the older folks on a fixed income" who are really feeling the crunch this holiday season, states Rev. Harry Chuck of Cameron House. The youth workers are trying to raise money for low income families and Cameron House welcomes dry and canned goods donations.

The Chinatown Child Development Center on Sacramento needs Christmas presents and a few used typewriters for some of the parents who are learning to type.

MORAL SUPPORT

"What we need," says Sam Yuen of Self-Help for the Elderly, "is moral support and good will. We need an open heart, an open door and an open purse. Most of all, we need all the people of the community to open their hearts and forget the pettyness."

Aspiring Santa Clauses in the East Bay don't have to cross the Bay Bridge. The Oakland Chinese Community Council could do wonders with a new typewriter, a mimeograph machine and some file cabinets.

The 62 Asian Children serviced by Lincoln Children's Center on 314 E. Tenth Street, according to director Suzanne Yee, need a TV, radio, typewriter, a shelf, file cabinets, extra clothes, volunteers, a tape recorder, freezer and a rolling cot with wheels. They also hope for one very generous Santa.

Not everyone is so needy. Po Wong of Chinese Newcomers in San Francisco says that besides money, "We don't need anything."

East/West also learned last week that some of the child care centers will be receiving Christmas gifts from a benefactor in the San Jose area.

What would East/West like for Christmas? The paper would like all the requests of the agencies filled. If help is needed in contacting an agency, call East/West, 781-3194. Ask businessmen, bankers and restaurant owners which agency they are going to help, and let us know when requests are answered so we can publicize the results.

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Curriculum Problems in Bilingual Program Cited

By KATIE CHOY
and DAVID TONG

(This is the third article in a four-part series on bilingual education. —Ed.)

Of the five million children in need of bilingual education on the national level, the majority are Spanish-speaking and, as a result, the Asian bilingual programs have not fared well.

The bulk of national funds has gone to helping Spanish-speaking children improve their academic skills. Out of a total of $35 million spent in 1973 on bilingual education, $28.1 million has gone to the Spanish bilingual programs and only $500,000 has been allotted to the Chinese bilingual programs.

Because of the size of Spanish bilingual programs, they have been able to get bilingual textbooks published free from a national disseminating center in Austin, Texas, said Victor Low, director of the San Francisco Chinese Bilingual Pilot Project, ESEA Title VII. Texts have been nicely printed and cover a variety of subjects.

Teachers in the Spanish bilingual programs can also choose curriculum materials from commercial publishers.

"Commercial publishers know there is a market for Spanish-speaking people," said Roger Tom, curriculum coordinator for the S.F. Chinese Bilingual Pilot Project.

EXPENSIVE

However, the San Francisco Chinese bilingual program has found it extremely expensive to publish its curriculum materials. In order to have copies made, project staff must send materials to the national center for Xeroxing at five cents a page.

"It's just not possible to distribute materials at that cost. Take for instance Los Angeles—if their bilingual project wanted a textbook, it would cost them, at five cents a page, over $12," said Tom.

Tom also said there was a lack of source materials for Chinese bilingual teachers. Out of five Chinese bilingual centers in the country, only San Francisco is producing curriculum materials. On the sixth grade level, materials on Chinese reading, writing and cultural studies are incomplete. Tom said that currently mathematics, science and social science curriculum materials are undeveloped.

There is no alternative curriculum for Chinese bilingual programs to tap, since commercial publishers cannot make any profit from printing Chinese textbooks, said Low.

Low also said it was difficult to get commercial publishers, and even the national center, to hire a Chinese typesetter and proofreader. Besides, he said, under Department of Health, Education and Welfare policy, commercial publishers cannot make a profit from any bilingual program's materials.

FILIPINO PROGRAM

Two other bilingual programs in San Francisco are solving their curriculum needs by developing materials slowly and going to the community. The Filipino Bilingual Program, funded yearly by ESAA (Emergency School Aid Act), has one curriculum developer and draws from a list of community resources. Curriculum resources include youth clubs, senior citizen centers, the library, Pilipino newspapers, the Philippine consulate, travel agencies, Philippine ethnic studies departments at Cal State University, San Francisco, and City College, and commercial enterprises.

In the Japanese Bilingual Program, which began this year and is funded partially by the district and partially by ESAA, the curriculum was made ready before the program was started by a powerful Japanese steering committee, said Sofia Prudenciado, coordinator/helper of the Japanese Bilingual Program and supervisor of the Filipino Bilingual/ESL Program.

(The Filipino Bilingual Program began in 1972. It covers kindergarten through sixth grade children and utilizes Tagalog. The Japanese program consists of kindergarten through second grade children.)

The number of district and ESAA programs for Chinese children has also dampened the push for Chinese bilingual education. Currently, over three times as many children are served through the regular ESL (English as a second language) part of these programs.

There are a number of reasons for the success of ESL over Chinese bilingual education. Under ESL, children are pulled out of their classrooms and taught English. It is cheaper and easier to do this than to set up an entire bilingual program for these children. Also, many Chinese parents feel it is unnecessary for their children to learn Chinese language and culture in a society where English is predominant. Many parents believe either they or Chinese schools can handle the "cultural end of things."

"Spanish-speaking parents from the beginning of the program have believed their children can use the (Spanish) language and cultural background in their communities," said Raymond Del Portillo, head of bilingual projects in San Francisco.

In contrast, there is a strong feeling in the Chinese community that English is more important than Chinese for vocational success. "It does not matter about the community; the outside world is more important."

CLASS ATMOSPHERE

One of the best measures of success of the bilingual education programs comes from those who notice the different atmosphere of the classes.

Lonnie Chin, a resource teacher at Commodore Stockton, notes the spontaneity of the children in the bilingual classroom: "The bilingual children are really different from the children in the other classrooms. They are much more open, responsive and alive."

In the bilingual class at Marina Junior High School (AB 116, the only Chinese bilingual program in San Francisco in the junior and senior high school level), recent Chinese immigrants are exposed to a state-supported bilingual program. These 40 to 60 students continue their Chinese studies as they catch up with other students in their grade. They can take not only advanced courses in Chinese but also courses using Chinese translations of materials about social studies, mathematics and science.

"During our field trip to Marina," said Al Cheng, community relations officer in the San Francisco Unified School District, "we felt the students in the program showed a lot of improvement. There was a good self-image. They spoke up and were involved in their classwork."

(From left to right) Kathlee Lau, Susie Lau, Megan Kitigawa, and Maura Sullivan practice gung fu as part of the Bilingual Program's curriculum at Commodore Stockton Elementary School. (Dennis Barloga photo)

AMA RESOLUTION ON FOREIGN DOCTORS

A resolution urging the federal government to tighten its requirements for entrance of foreign doctors was introduced at the American Medical Association's midwinter convention at the Disneyland Hotel December 4.

The resolution, which was referred to a committee for further study, said that the growing number of U.S. medical schools will soon be adequate to supply U.S. needs and, further, that the federal government should "re-evaluate its open door policy regarding immigration of foreign doctors and . . . encourage the repatriation of physicians to the country of their origin, especially to those underdeveloped nations where medical need is great."

VOLUNTARY CENTER NEEDS VOLUNTEERS

LOS ANGELES — The Asian American Voluntary Action Center, 621 S. Virgil St., is recruiting volunteers to refer to other Asian American or general community agencies.

The Center also helps groups develop volunteer programs. For information, call Betty Kozasa at 389-1221.

CHINATOWN CHILDREN SHINE AT PING-PONG

Entrants from the Chinese Recreation Center, Mason and Washington streets, and Helen Wills Playground, Broadway and Larkin streets, dominated the 1973 Table Tennis Tournament sponsored by the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department at Kezar Pavilion recently.

A total of 49 children from 18 different recreational facilities in the city participated. Winners included Carlina Chang, Paula Cheng, Larry Chui, Frank Yuen, William Owyang and Stanley Chang from Chinese Center, and Selma Louie, Jackson Gee, Henry Chui, Peter Huynh, and Chick Chew from Helen Wills

LANGUAGE CENTER NEEDS TUTORS

Volunteers are needed to tutor Chinese, Korean and Burmese adult immigrants at the Chinatown-North Beach English Language Center, 615 Grant Ave., 4th floor.

Tutors, preferably bilingual, should be able to give two hours a week. For information, call Nancy Lam, Raymond Yu, or Tony Leong at 392-4627.

TSI APPLIES FOR HEW FUNDS

Tutorial Services, Inc. (TSI), a four-year-old volunteer organization of high school and college students from Berkeley, San Francisco and Oakland, who provide tutoring in the English language for students in Chinatown, is currently applying for HEW funds under the Emergency School Aid Act. In the past, TSI has been funded by UC Berkeley and private donations.

Currently, TSI is serving 90 students 6–18 years of age in its program, which includes the participation of parents in teaching English as a second language. Classes are held Monday and Thursday evenings at Jean Parker Elementary School.

Members of TCI's advisory committee include Susan Bruno, Robert Busamonte, Mary Byrd, Henry Cabrero, Nicholas Cheng, Peter Draschler, Philonie Ducusin, Beverly Huston, Rhonda Jones, Maria Madamba, Alan Percival, Robert Price, Ross Quema, Claudia Reinhart, Jim Strickling, Valarie Tulier, Jason Villaforte, Suzie Wong, Donna Yee, and Harold Yee.

TSI is also in need of more tutors. For more information, call May Choi or Parker Chin at 433-7163.

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CHINA LINGUISTS VISIT COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

By LONNIE CHIN

(Lonnie Chin is a resource teacher at Commodore Stockton Elementary School and president of The Association of Chinese Teachers. --Ed.)

Commodore Stockton Elementary School and Marina Junior High School were recently honored with a visit by the Language Teaching Study Group from the People's Republic of China.

The group of nine, mainly professors of English in various universities in China, was on a 33-day tour of the United States to study how English is taught as a foreign and second language as well as to study how Chinese is taught in this country.

Prior to coming to Commodore Stockton and Marina, the only elementary and secondary schools visited by them during their entire journey, they spent some time visiting institutions of higher learning at New York, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Boston, Ann Arbor, Mich., Champaign, Ill., and Berkeley.

While at Commodore Stockton December 3, they visited the ESEA Title 7 Bilingual Program, the Chinese Education Center, and the ESL program. They were particularly interested in the bilingual program and were pleased to hear that children were maintaining their native Chinese language besides learning English.

TURKEY LUNCHEON

Visiting Marina that same day, they observed a seventh grade ESL-oral English class, an individualized instruction class, and a bilingual math class. They gave up lunch at Fisherman's Wharf for a turkey luncheon prepared by Marina students.

Their visit to Marina also afforded them the opportunity to converse with students who ranged the gamut of viewpoints and topic areas. They later expressed their pleasure at the openness and candor of students they met.

At both schools, the guests were warmly received by children, students, and representatives of the staffs. Welcome signs in Chinese were posted and mementoes, usually descriptions of the programs, and stories and pictures by children, were presented them. In return, they gave students picture cards of China.

From Marina, the group went on to visit California State University, San Francisco.

MEETINGS

Although the Study Group had to keep to an exhausting schedule, they graciously found time to meet with various community groups, including The Association of Chinese Teachers (TACT), Chinese for Affirmative Action, and the U.S.-China Friendship Association.

Although TACT had wanted to sponsor a dinner to reciprocate the hospitality they received while in China, they had to settle for a meeting in their room at the Hilton Hotel. There, they discussed language learning in the U.S. and China, the treatment of minorities in China, and the identity of Chinese Americans.

The delegation's visit to the Bay Area was not all talk and no fun. The Bay Area China Education Project (BAYCEP) sponsored a picnic-reception for them at the Haas Clubhouse at UC Berkeley Sunday, Dec. 2. Teachers and organization representatives from the Bay Area participated in the informal setting and ping-pong matches.

At this event, one member of the Chinese delegation wryly agreed, after much pressing, that they were not allowed to move about freely during their travels in the U.S. The security persons followed them wherever they went, he admitted.

Following their visit to the Bay Area, the Study Group left for Stanford University, the Foreign Language Institute at Monterey, Los Angeles, and Hawaii, with plans to return home December 11.

Professor Ch'en Chia of Nanking University, leader of the Language Teaching Study Group, comments on the group's visit to the U.S. at Commodore Stockton Elementary School recently. (Tim Mar photo)

Fang Shu-chen, deputy leader of the Language Teaching Study Group and professor of English at Chungshan University, chats informally at the picnic-reception sponsored by Bay Area China Education Project (BAYCEP). Ms. Fang is from Kwangchow (Canton). (David Tong photo)

FENG YU-LAN WRITES SELF-CRITICISM

PEKING — Feng Yu-lan, modern authority on Chinese philosophy, has become the first public figure in China to publish a self-criticism in the current anti-Confucius campaign.

Confessing that he was a "Confucius worshipper," Feng Yu-lan's "self-criticism" appeared in the Kuang Ming Daily December 4. Confucius has recently been attacked in the Chinese press as a defender of feudalism.

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ASIAN-AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES - Sue and Wagner $5.95

CHINATOWN SUNDAY: The Story of Lillian Der - Bales $5.95

CHINESE-AMERICAN: School and Community Problems $1.25

Outlines - HISTORY OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA - Lai & Choy $3.00

THE ANTI-CHINESE MOVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA - Sandmeyer $2.25

PLANT WIZARD: The Life of Lue Gim Gong - Murray $3.95

THE KIKUCHI DIARY: Chronicle from an American Concentration Camp $8.95

HISTORY OF THE CHINESE IN NEVADA 1855-1904 - Dunnah $7.00

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Books by JACK CHEN
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A YEAR IN UPPER FELICITY: Life in a Chinese Village During the Cultural Revolution $8.95

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UNGLAZED CHINA - Wilson $9.95

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT CHINA 1972
Joan Robinson $ .50

WOMEN AND CHILD CARE IN CHINA
Ruth Sidel $1.25

CITY TO BUY POLICE, FIRE EXAMS

In an attempt to speed up integration in the city's police and fire departments, the Board of Supervisor's finance committee December 6 gave Civil Service permission to buy standardized tests for firemen and policemen from the State Personnel Board.

U.S. District Judge Robert Peckham, who ordered that at least three minority policemen be hired for every two new white policemen, will then be offered the choice between police recruit exams prepared by the state and exams prepared by a private consultant.

In a related action, the finance committee also recommended acceptance of a $15,200 gift from the Police Officers Association to hire the State Personnel Board's Selection Compliance Center to study the police promotional exams.

The police association hopes the study will find the promotional exams are not racially discriminatory and that Peckham will be guided by the finding.

About 4000 men and women have applied to take the police entrance exams, but the application deadline has been extended to today because Civil Service, under police pressure last Monday, decided to impose a 5-foot-6 height requirement (E/W Dec. 5).

UNO CONTINUES TO BUG EARL WARREN

A San Francisco Japanese American is continuing his one-man campaign to get former Supreme Court chief justice Earl Warren to "expunge the record of many damaging racist references made 32 years ago when Mr. Warren was California's attorney general."

Edison Uno, the grand jury reformer and one of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry interned during World War II, is publicizing an open letter to Warren to be timed with Warren's appearance at the S.F. chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union's "Bill of Rights" program this Sunday, 7:30 p.m. at the Geary Theatre.

The program will feature an award presentation to Anthony Amsterdam, noted constitutional lawyer, and speeches by Aileen Hernandez and I. F. Stone.

VICE-MINISTER YANG VISITS U.S.

WASHINGTON — H. K. Yang, vice foreign minister from Taipei, visited Washington, D.C., November 29 and 30 to confer with State Department officials. Yang also spoke to the diplomats at the Republic of China's embassy on foreign policy and then left for New York to continue his tour of the U.S.

Chinatown Churches: Idealism vs. Pragmatism

By SHERMAN FONG

To be or not to be involved in community affairs has become a difficult question for the churches in Chinatown. A lot of young people have been raising the question, "Why doesn't the church do anything for the community?"

To get a better idea of the problem, one must look at the fabric that makes up the churches. All churches are made up of idealists and pragmatists. Many people use the terms, "liberals and conservatives." In religious circles, these terms tell how one interprets the scriptures, but when the political terms, "conservatism and liberalism," are used, they become very confusing.

The idealists are the ones who can see an ideal world. Critics say they have their heads in the clouds. Some are called do-gooders. Some are called activists. The pragmatists are just the opposite. They have both feet firmly planted on the ground. They're for everything that is practical. They are not usually activists.

In the churches that lean toward modernism, idealism can be seen when members get involved in community projects and take stands on current social issues. A good example is the English-speaking congregation of the United Presbyterian Church.

EVANGELISM

Idealism in churches that lean toward fundamentalism shows up more in evangelism, in reaching others for Christ, with emphasis on man's salvation. Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Salvation Army are examples of this.

Through the years, the two types of churches polarized. The modernist wants to put into practice the second commandment, which is loving your neighbor as yourself, and thus acting on social concerns. The fundamentalist tries to carry out the original goal of the early church, which is spreading the gospel to all nations. One may ask, how can the church do one without the other? Are Christians not capable of doing both? Perhaps the churches would do well to follow the example of people such as Sister Beverly Karnatz of Cameron House, who is capable of the salvation gospel as well as the social gospel.

A Presbyterian minister once said that the zealous Christian in both the modernist church and the fundamentalist church have good qualities. A creativity comes about when the two clash. However, the third type of church-goer seems to be the worst kind of Christian—the one who does nothing, yet comes Sunday after Sunday. The comfortable, practical ones.

RULE OF THUMB

A rule of thumb (although not always valid) in determining who the pragmatists and idealists are would be to create a big windfall of money to the church and see what they do with it. The pragmatist usually would do something practical with it, like remodeling the church kitchen, or get wall-to-wall carpeting. The idealist usually would do something less than practical, like seeing that it reaches the needy in the community. In many of the churches in Chinatown, the pragmatists outnumber idealists. Dissappointed in the churches' shallow thinking, some idealists leave the church to go into other areas of service. This is unfortunate, because without the creativity between the idealists and the pragmatists, the churches become even shallower.

The words, "worst kind," by the Presbyterian minister probably offends a lot of church-goers, especially the comfortable ones. But if the trend of many churches is to become comfortable, then standards undoubtedly will be lowered, for when a cross is suitable and comfortable, it no longer becomes a cross.

Idealists will always remain a minority in most churches. That is not to say that they are not influential. Of the 70 disciples (some historians say as many as 200) that Jesus started with, only 12 were able to stick it out. What happened to the rest? They went back to farming or whatever they were doing. These were the practical ones.

PHILLIP BURTON PROTESTS RICE PRICES

San Francisco Congressman Phillip Burton last week protested the "exorbitant increase" in the price of rice in letters to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Cost of Living Council.

"During the past few months, the price of rice, one of the most basic commodities and a staple of the Chinese people of San Francisco, has risen from $8–$10 per 50 pounds to $20–$24 per 50 pounds," Congressman Burton complained.

Burton said that "as most of the rice consumed in San Francisco comes from Texas and Louisiana, there does not seem to be any reason for such an exorbitant increase and I will appreciate an immediate investigation into this most serious situation."

COMPETITION OPENS FOR CABLE CAR SEAL

The City and County of San Francisco has announced a competition for the design of the National Medal, authorized by Congress for the centennial of the cable car.

The subject matter of the medal is the San Francisco cable car, with the seal of the City and County of San Francisco on the reverse side.

Prizes of $3,000, $1,250, and $750 will be awarded to the best three entries, to be decided upon by a panel of judges consisting of Ruth Asawa, sculptor; Mario Ciampi, architect-FAIA; Dr. Charles W. Aby, president, Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

Entries should be submitted before February 28, 1974, to the Art Commission at 165 Grove St., S.F. 94102. For more information, call 558-3465.

Caspian Seamen Visit Chinatown

At a dinner for the crewmen from the MV Caspian Sea recently, the welcome extended to the Shanghai-bound crew is heartily returned. (Connie Hwang photo)

By CONNIE HWANG

A stroll along Kearny Street by a few Chinese crew members of the freighter "Caspian Sea" last weekend resulted in a week-long exchange of hospitality between the Chinese crew and local community persons.

"Caspian Sea," a freighter sailing under the flag of Somalia, had called at the port of San Francisco to pick up cotton destined for Shanghai.

Within hours after the chance encounter with certain members of the community, the crew planned a small reception on board their ship.

Signs of warm welcome decorated the galley and deck, and in the ship's galley tables covered with starched damask cloths were set with plates of Chinese sweets as well as beer from Tsingtao and Da Quan Men cigarettes from Shanghai. A crate of red apples was sent by some individuals from the Chinatown community.

Several days later, nearly 200 attended a dinner held in honor of the 43 Chinese crewmen at the Chinese Progressive Association. There were appreciative exchanges of greetings and gifts, community singing, and speeches.

Again, the crew held an open house aboard ship, which was followed by another evening at the Chinese Progressive Association, with a slide show on the October 1st celebration in San Francisco.

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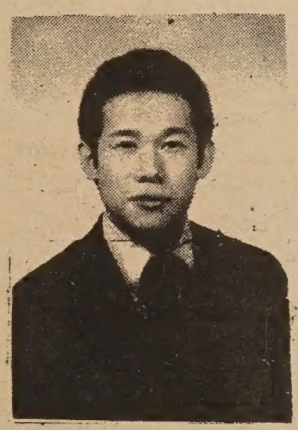

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Integration

(continued from page 1)

sixth graders of one intermediate school to one junior high school would not be precluded.

CONTINUITY

Under this concept, students who attend a given intermediate school from a given feeder area by bus or walking would all go to the same junior high school. Educational continuity between the seventh and twelfth grades would thus be maintained.

This plan, the staff said, provides more flexibility for achieving racial balance and requires less bus travel time.

Another concept is to redefine secondary school boundaries, leaving secondary schools currently within balance untouched where possible. City blocks assigned to a given secondary school will not necessarily be contiguous, as assignment will be made primarily on the basis of racial distribution and minimum distance to school.

Staffers say this plan could eventually cost less, but would be disruptive for students not already in desegregated schools and would lack the continuity of curriculum and scheduling offered in the first two plans.

The fourth proposal would assign a different grade to each racially-unbalanced school. For example, students might attend seventh grade at Horace Mann, eight grade at Benjamin Franklin, and ninth grade at Herbert Hoover. Staffers indicate that this is the most complicated, most expensive plan to implement and monitor and that it restricts curricular flexibility.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Along with the specific desegregation proposals, the staffers also suggested some new criteria which could radically change the present elementary school desegregation patterns.

Chief of these is the proposed abandonment of a policy requiring all children to be bused for part of their elementary years.

For example, a child who walks to primary school is now required to be bused to intermediate school, and vice versa.

Under the new rule, not all children would be bused.

"Busing would be done only where necessary to achieve balance with the guarantee that no one racial group would bear the brunt of busing," the report said.

Another criteria would reduce busing by allowing children who live in integrated neighborhoods to walk to their schools.

DEADLINES

The board also learned that it has only until December 26 to submit desegregation details to the federal government, if federal funding to help with integration is to be insured.

Benjamin Tom, chairman of the Emergency School Assistance Act (ESAA) Citizens Advisory committee, said that school district has been behind all along on its desegregation plans for next year. The federal government originally asked that proposals for voluntary desegregation be submitted by December 3, Tom said, but then Washington agreed to the school district's request for more time.

Between now and the new deadline, the school board proposes to hold meetings at various junior high schools to hear community sentiment concerning integration plans. But the amount of community involvement could be severly limited by the December 26 deadline.

"Nevertheless," said Tom, "since the board adopted a position to desegregate secondary schools by September, they should meet each week and get the community involved. If they intend to desegregate, they might as well get a good plan to get funding," he added.

LEADERSHIP LACKED

Gerald DeRyan, president of the San Francisco Classroom Teachers Association, charged the school administration with lack of leadership and claimed that teachers have yet to receive in-service training about elementary school desegregation which took place two years ago. None of the four concepts presented to the board contain educational components.

"The District must quit running headlong to meet deadlines to get funds," DeRyan stated. "You program for failure by lack of planning; then teachers get blamed."

What is involved is that ESAA fund requests have to be submitted in a single package. Exclusion of junior and senior high schools would jeaopardize some $4 to $5 million to finance elementary school programs as well as $1 million allocated for secondary education.

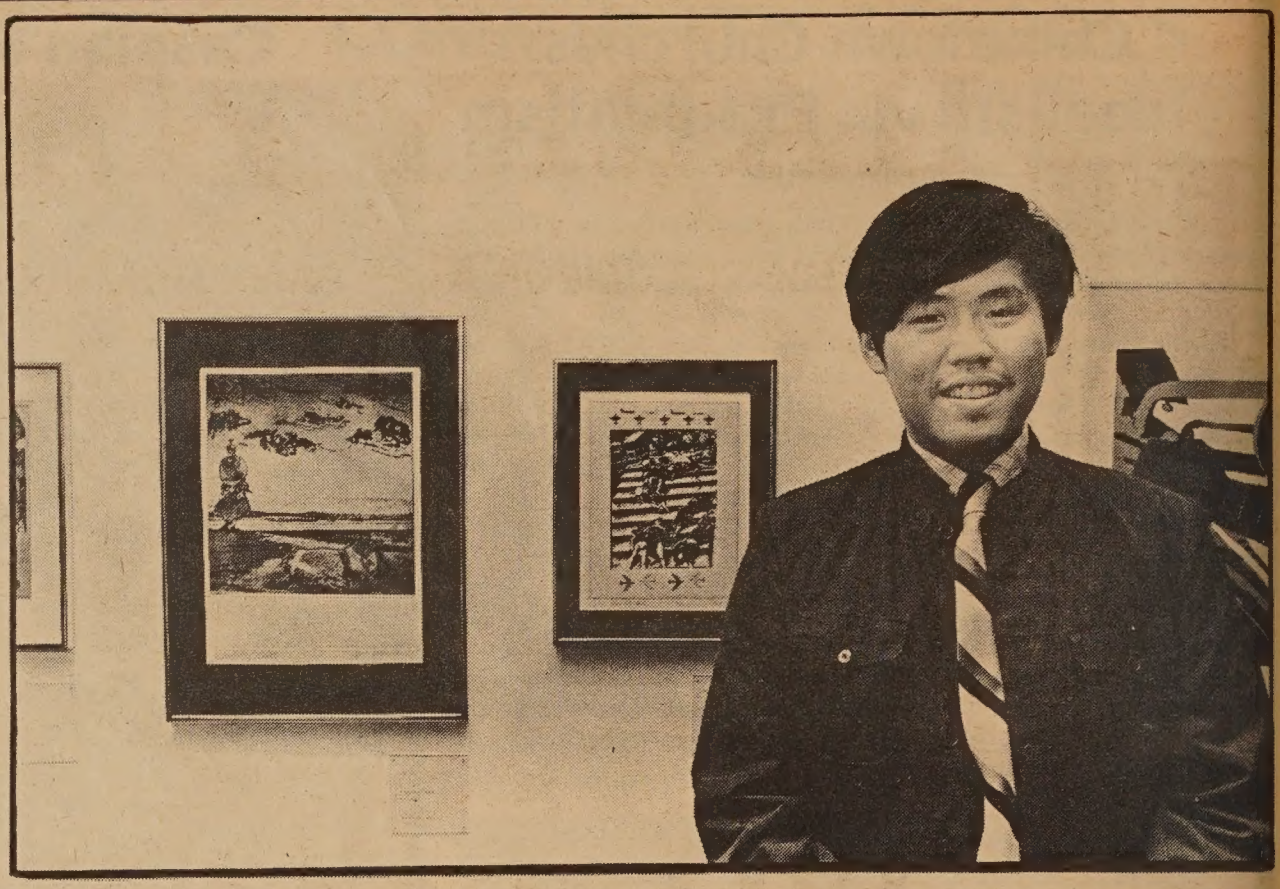
Some secondary schools racially out of balance because of too many Chinese students include: Galileo High, which has 22.8% too many Chinese; Washington High, which has 3.2% too many Chinese; Lowell High, which has 3.9% too many Chinese; Franklin Junior High, which has 57.7% too many Chinese; Marina Junior High, which has 25.7% too many Chinese, and Presidio Junior High, which has 1.4% too many Chinese.

STATE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR ARTS

Assemblyman Willie Brown announces that legislation has been enacted this session to provide, for the first time, $1 million in state funds for community art programs and projects.

Funds will be provided on a two-for-one matching basis and, in certain rare instances, on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Organizations and individuals can write California Arts Commission, 808 O St., Sacramento 98514, for application forms and details.



Jack Loo is shown with his prints, which are currently on exhibit at the San Francisco Museum of Art. Sponsored by the Museum Intercommunity Exchange, the print exhibit will run through January 13. (Connie Hwang photo)

CACA HOSTS ANNUAL ORATORICAL CONTEST

By CAROLE JAN LEE

Wendy Ho, Lowell High School junior, captured her third first-place trophy in as many years at the annual Chinese American Citizens Alliance (CACA) Oratorical Contest held Saturday, Nov. 30.

Ms. Ho, speaking with extreme poise and confidence on the topic "My Right to Vote at Age 18 and My Obligations to Society," competed against seven other students.

Second place winner was Elizabeth Ng, who spoke on "Why Is Attendance in Public Schools Decreasing?"

Glenn Louie of Washington High School was named third place winner with a humorous lament on "How the High Cost of Living Is Affecting Me."

Other senior high contestants included Augustine Bau, Billy Hoh, Pearly Hsiang, Kathy Lee and Larry Lowe.

A diminutive miss, Colleen Wong, took top honors in the junior high division with an impressive oration on "The Importance of Community Involvement." A Marina Junior High School student, she was hardly visible behind the podium, but spoke with a strong, determined delivery.

Two Francisco Junior High students garnered second and third places: Ignatius Bau and Anna Koc spoke on "Opportunities for Chinese-Americans" and "Involvement in Politics."

Other junior high entrants included Shirley Lum, Laura Ng, Mitzi Pon, Cathy Wong and Jerry Yee.

Judges for the contest were C. J. Yang, administrator of Chinese Hospital; Honorable Eugene Lynch, judge of the Municipal Court, and Father Tom Reed of the S.F. Board of Education. Trophies and savings bonds were presented to winners by Lenard Louie, CACA president.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST VISITS CHINA

PEKING — William Randolph Hearst, Jr., editor-in-chief of the American Hearst Newspapers, and Joseph Kingsbury-Smith, European director and chief foreign editor of the Hearst Newspapers, are currently on tour in China.

DEAF-MUTE ARTIST'S GRAPHICS EXHIBITION

NEW YORK — Graphics by Chen Ting-shih, an abstract artist from Taiwan, will be on exhibit at the Chinese Cultural Center, 159 Lexington Ave. here, from now until December 23.

The 58-year-old artist is a deaf-mute who lost his hearing and speech from injuries in a fall when he was 8. The artist began his studies in traditional Chinese painting with a private tutor when he was 13. He later learned Western oil painting by himself.

Chen's works won the International Grand Prix at the First International Biennial Exhibition of Prints in Seoul and the Eighth Golden Cup given by the Art Society of China.

ANTI-CONFUCIAN CAMPAIGN FLOURISHES

PEKING — The anti-Confucian campaign that is currently being promoted in China is aimed at weeding out "revisionists" or heretics in every level of Chinese society, according to the December 3 cover story of the Far Eastern Economic Review.

Leo Goodstadt, author of the story, points out that experts who interpret Chinese news reports, like Yugoslav news agencies, discount theories that the campaign against the 6th-century B.C. philosopher is actually aimed at Chou En-lai.

Instead, reports Goodstadt, the campaign against Confucian principles of social relations and traditional class divisions in society is a campaign against growing elitist attitudes in modern-educated youth and the recent resurgence of traditional social obligations like banquets and weddings.

FOREIGN LOAN POLICY CHANGING

PEKING—China may be changing its policy against accepting foreign loans, reports Christian Science Monitor correspondent Elizabeth Pond.

If a report that the Hong Kong branch of the Bank of China has accepted a $100 million loan from foreign sources is true, then there has been a major shift in Chinese policy. Peking has often denounced foreign loans as an invitation to foreign control.

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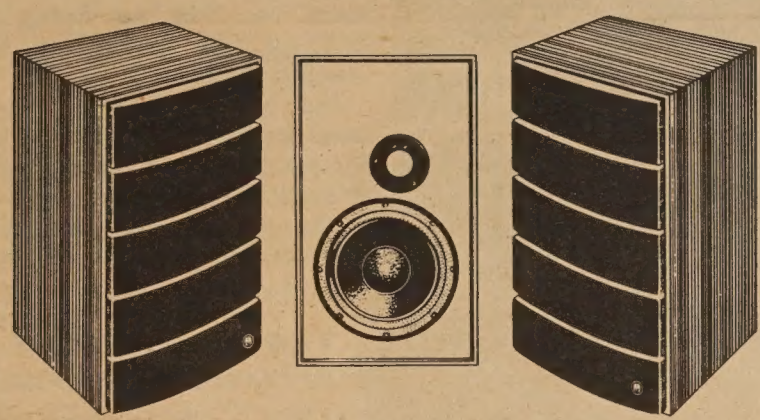

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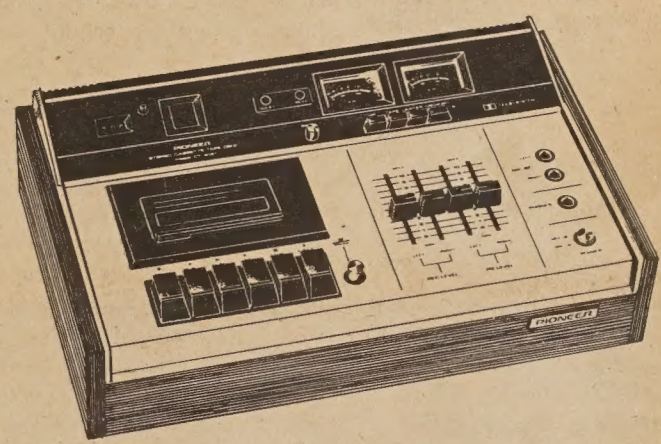

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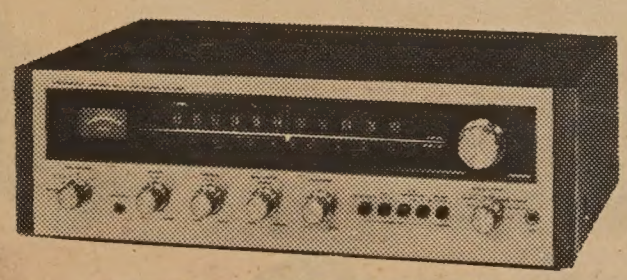

SYSTEM PRICES AVAILABLE

IT'S COMING!

CIVIL RIGHTS HEARING

curately assess community needs; community-oriented recruitment policies which would solicit applicants from the immediate neighborhoods; greater responsiveness on the part of federal and state funding agencies; and the formation of community relations units.

YOUTHS TESTIFY

Asian American youths testified on the irrelevancy of educational courses, the limited number of minority personnel on the school staff, and personal harassment by police officers.

Also, school textbooks tended to stereotype Asians and neglect the many social contributions of Asian Americans throughout U.S. history. Cultural identity problems of second-generation youths and readjustment difficulties of newcomer students were included in the discussion.

The student panel called for the creation of an Asian American youth center, the inclusion of ethnic studies in the general school curriculum, the hiring of bilingual/bicultural teachers and counselors, and the expansion of tutorial assistance programs.

The extension of bilingual education programs was requested by the education panel. With Title VII funds scheduled to be discontinued next year, bilingual education programs face a drastic cutback and inevitable termination.

One L.A. program, located in Castelar Elementary School, has over 200 children on the waiting list, the panel was told.

DRAMATIC RESPONSE

The issue of professional licensing brought the most dramatic response from the general audience. Foreign-educated professionals in the fields of medicine, law, and education are denied even entry into licensing examinations because of "non-accredited" academic background or inadequate proof of educational history.

As a consequence, graduates of the finest universities in Asia are compelled to accept menial jobs when they immigrate to the United States. As one witness said, "When I came to America, I left behind my friends, relatives, and home. I didn't know that I had to give up my profession as well!"

At this particular point of the hearing, over 30 Koreans walked into the room carrying hand signs, which read: "We love America" and "Our skills are yours. Equal opportunity is ours."

However, the quiet demonstration erupted into a loud outcry when it was announced that the representative from the State Department of Consumer Affairs had cancelled his scheduled appearance the day before the hearing.

As State Advisory Committee members and Korean community leaders negotiated for an alternative action, demonstrators shouted in unison: "We protest! We protest!" A Korean spokesman referred to the last-minute cancellation as "a disgrace."

Other recommendations included greater accessibility of licensing examinations, limited licensure of foreign-educated professionals prior to taking the tests, tuition-free or work/study courses, and graduate nursing programs.

A captive audience listens to a representative from the Filipino community at the L.A. civil rights hearing. (Chinese Awareness photo)

One witness remarked that, while foreign-educated professionals were prevented from even taking the examinations in the U.S., American-educated professionals who serve in foreign countries through the Peace Corps are given full professional status without question by the overseas nations.

REDEVELOPMENT

Community redevelopment was the final issue discussed. Testimony regarding discrepancies in minority hiring, lack of community input, displacement of elderly residents into comparable housing, and the dissemination of bilingual information and materials, was presented to the hearing committee.

What began as an attempt to revitalize a poverty area into a cultural center now appeared to have become a large business venture to capture the tourist trade at the expense of a community, the panel was told.

Governmental service representatives replied to all charges with statistical data and policy information. The overall statements implied that they were merely carrying out rules and regulations created by people in higher offices. Conversely, broad guidelines often left local agencies free to make their own individual interpretations.

As a result of Nadine Hata's questions concerning the data in minority reports, it was revealed that not all minority public employees were fully bilingual; that Asian Americans hired were disproportionate to the ethnic population within specific neighborhoods; that bilingual services operated only on a part-time basis; and that few Asian Americans were in actual decision-making positions even while receiving high salaries.

Penetrating questions asked by attorney Gordon Lau were often met by lengthy answers inundated with bureaucratic jargon. At one point, after a long commentary by a representative, Lau abruptly replied, "You still didn't answer the question!"

LIMITED POWER

Throughout the hearing, questions arose regarding the administrative powers of the California State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. While many of the people who testified before the commission did not fully realize or understand the limited political and administrative powers of the commission, Rocky Chin a third-year law student, stated in his presentation before the hearing committee that the Civil Rights Commission was "merely a receptacle bank," a "sounding board" without direct enforcement powers. In the question and answer period that followed, his accusation was ignored.

At the conclusion of the hearing, it was observed that out of seven members of the advisory committee who attended the event, only three stayed the entire session without interruption: Hata, Sillas, and Lau. There are 16 appointed members of the state committee; all were invited to attend.

A third public hearing sponsored by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights will be held early next year. It will deal primarily with issues involving Asian Americans residing in the rural areas of California.

Jane Tom appointed to Alameda Health Board

OAKLAND—Jane Chang Tom, psychologist and wife of Dr. Sanford Tom, has been chosen the first Asian woman member of the Alameda Mental Health Advisory Board. Ms. Tom was former director of "Big Brother" in San Francisco Chinatown.

The Mental Health Advisory Board has the responsibility of setting priorities on six mental health proposals for funding, one of which is the recently approved Asian American Mental Health proposal.

Originally submitted to the county health services agency by 16 Asian groups in the East Bay, the proposal will provide multi-lingual, multi-cultural mental health services to Asian Americans living in Northern Alameda.

The $64,115 proposal, which will be fiscally handled by the Oakland Chinese Community Council and an independent board made up of participating Asian community groups, awaits the final approval of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors.

TAIPEI CUTS TARIFF ON CONSUMER GOODS

TAIPEI -- The Executive Yuan in Taipei cut the tariffs for food and other basic consumer goods November 29 in an effort to curb the rising cost of living in Taiwan. The tariffs were lowered by as much as 25 to 50 per cent.

The cost of living in Taiwan has risen sharply in the last six months. By eliminating the country-of-origin requirements last October 23, the Board of Trade began the check on the upward price spiral.

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TAXING TRAUMA OF TEXTBOOK TUG-OF-WAR

By JOHN LUM

When some Asian and Latino community groups got the San Fran-sco Unified School District (SFUSD) to agree that certain social udies textbooks did not have to be used at schools that chose not use them, many E/W readers did not know that their battle was rt of a war that has yet to end.

Operating under the concept that the State knows which textbooks e best for California's children, the California Department of Educa-on chooses all textbooks that local school districts can use, whether not teachers like the mandated books (E/W Mar. 21).

In broad terms, the textbook adoption process takes these following eps: the State Department of Education sends out bids to numerous ublishing companies; textbooks submitted by publishers are put on public" display for a specified period; interested educators and per-ons review these texts and then give their recommendations to the tate Curriculum Commission; in turn, the Commission gives its ecommendations to the Department of Education, whose decisions, nort of appeals, are final.

Textbook publishers, in the meantime, are anywhere and everywhere here they can influence decisions in their favor.

But back to the war. In 1970, the State Curriculum Commission ap-ointed three minority textbook evaluators to review some 500 social tudies books. With wide community help, the evaluators concluded hat most of the 500 books were unacceptable.

Undaunted, the Curriculum Commission (with pressure from pub-ishers) went ahead anyway and selected 15 basic texts and 41 supple-nentary texts, all of which were found offensive by the three ap-ointed evaluators and by the community reviewers.

HEARINGS AND MORE HEARINGS

At the hearing required by law, however, the Commission faced so nuch dissenting testimony that it scheduled more hearings, the first ime in its history. Not to be outdone, the Commission arbitrarily uled that these additional hearings were to have no unsolicited public testimony. This ruse had little effect as it did not prevent the three evaluators from testifying against the proposed texts.

Additional hearing after additional hearing produced the same re-sults—obey the law forbidding the adoption of racist textbooks.

By this time, it was late 1971. The State Board of Education stepped in and appointed a special task force of twelve ethnic scholars. After six weeks, the task force thoroughly agreed that the basic and supple-mentary texts were indeed unacceptable by any scholarship standards.

The publishers thereupon offered the task force employment as con-sultants if it would only recommend adoption of the texts in question. The offer was rejected, whereupon the State Board of Education dis-missed the task force and created a revisions committee. Like the Watergate firing of Archibald Cox, the revisions committee quickly approved of the heretofore rejected texts.

The Board of Education then found itself slapped with a restraining order, but this was soon lifted when the court ruled (1) that the State Board of Education had the sole authority to decide which textbooks did or did not meet legal requirements of being non-racist, and, un-believably, (2) that court trials in textbook matters amounted to censorship, which was a "no-no." Needless to say, a number of pub-lishing company lawyers appeared as "friends of the court" with the Department of Education.

The question of another law being broken, that racist textbooks cannot be mandated, has yet to be satisfactorily answered.

MEANWHILE, BACK AT SFUSD

Caught up with the spirit of activities on the state level, the SFUSD was doing its part by passing out misinformation to local, concerned community groups.

When these groups attempted to get the SFUSD to exercise its op-tion of not ordering any of the adjudged racist texts, the SFUSD re-plied that it was too late, that the racist texts not only were already ordered but also were stored at the district warehouse. These were outright lies. A check with the State Department of Education text-book department revealed that orders were not yet filled, let alone sent out in bulk.

Furthermore, since by now it was January 1973, one could have asked the SFUSD why it went ahead and "ordered" these texts when local Asian-American and Spanish-speaking groups were loudly com-plaining against them at least eight months earlier.

But then, positive and progressive response from the SFUSD seems always to be in short supply.

Just last week, some 6000 textbooks were "reviewed" in Oakland. The war goes on.

WHAT THE BEEF IS ABOUT . . . A FEW EXAMPLES

The distortions, inaccuracies, and misrepresentations that follow are by no means all that were found in these texts. Only a few from each text are used as illustrations.

- *Social Studies Textbook no. 1:* Although the title of this book purports to cover eastern hemisphere regions, there is no human de-velopment in Asia and Africa until the 17th century. When Asians finally appear, they definitely appear as inferiors, often as opposites to all of the "good" things that Americans stand for.
- *Social Studies Textbook no. 2:* According to this book, the U.S. acquired Hawaii with the help of Hawaiian natives who overthrew Queen Liliuokalani. In reality, the U.S. ambassador ordered the U.S. military to prevent the native Hawaiians from protecting their land.
- *Social Studies Textbook no. 3:* In discussing Chinese-European re-lations, nothing is said about Western exploitation.
- *Social Studies Textbook no. 4:* China is represented only as ag-gressive and belligerent without even discussing the outside Western forces that have shaped its stance. In referring to Hawaii, only white people from the U.S. mainland are considered Americans. The other three-fourths of Hawaii's population are Polynesians and Asians, sup-posedly not Americans, although they are.
- *Social Studies Textbook no. 5:* Asians are shown only as economic competition, never as human beings. In talking about the Japanese in America, the main force shaping their experience here, their illegal in-carceration during World War II, is not even mentioned.
- *Social Studies Textbook no. 6:* In this particular book about China and Latin America, which the SFUSD tried to order and which local Asian community leaders fought not to, there is a series of pic-tures that are not even Chinese in origin. Women of old China are strangely compared with women of modern America. Confucianism is implied as still going strong in China.

HELEN DOO RECEIVES GRANT

Helen Doo is one of six minority graduate students who recently re-ceived a $45,000 grant from the San Francisco area office of the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. The grant will allow her to work for the Metropolitan Transportation Commission.

This new HUD work-study pro-gram is aimed at introducing more minority viewpoints into regional and local planning and developing trained minority professionals for planning careers.

Members of Oakland's Chinese Presbyterian Church were given a tour of the Oakland Museum's recently concluded exhibition, "Three Generations of Chinese: East and West," by Al Wong of Oakland's Chinese Community Center. The exhibition will open at the Chinese Culture Center in San Francisco December 15.

Three Generations Exhibit at Culture Center

"Three Generations of Chinese—East and West," an exhibition of Chinese-American history, will be on display from December 15 to February 15 at the Chinese Cul-ture Center, 750 Kearny St. Ad-mission is free.

The exhibit is a collection of artifacts, photographs, personal mementoes, documents, and post-ers showing the role Chinese played in the building of the American West.

Also featured will be the per-sonal mementoes of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of modern China.

The exhibit was originally de-signed by the Special Exhibits and Education Department of the Oak-land Museum and will be supple-mented by collections from the Chinese Historical Society of America.

The Chinese Culture Center's hours are Saturdays and Sundays from 1 to 5 p.m. and Wednesdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. For fur-ther information, call 982-7611 or 986-1822.

SAT., DEC. 15, 7 P.M.
Ballet from China, "The White Hair Girl," on KQED, Channel 9.

CHINESE CENTER HOLDS VARIETY SHOW DEC. 29

PALO ALTO — The Chinese Community Center of the Penin-sula will hold a variety show on Saturday, Dec. 29, at 7:30 p.m. at the First United Methodist Church, 625 Hamilton Ave., here. Interest-ed performers should call Roberta Yee at 328-5757. Senior citizens from the area are invited.

TAIPEI ASKS TOKYO TO MAINTAIN FLIGHTS

TAIPEI — Taipei business lead-ers asked Japanese businessmen to "strongly" recommend that the Tokyo government make no changes in current Tokyo–Taipei commercial flight arrangements. Tokyo is currently negotiating an air transport accord with the Pe-king government.

短聞

＊屋崙市重建局否決華埠計劃

屋崙華埠重建公司，提出之承辦華埠重建計劃，近爲屋崙市重建局所剔除，該公司之成員包括副市長伍潤洸、及城市計劃委員黃兆彬，二人幷擔任該公司主席及副主席職位，在公私兩方面都佔利益。

屋崙市重建局，在聽取該局律師意見認爲，在聯邦法例下，此情況實存在技術上，違犯利益衝突之規定，重建委員遂致否決該計劃，此舉得美國房屋及市政發展代表支持。

＊加省明年三月行低工資每時二元

根據加省工業福利委員會主席陶德宣佈，加省最低的勞工資金，爲每小時二元的法例，預料於明年三月起便可實行。目前每小時最低工資爲一元六毫五，明年提高後，除亞拉斯加省的二元一毫之外，加省將凌駕於其他四十八省。

＊中華文化中心展三代華人在美國

中華文化基金會與華人僑美歷史學會得屋崙博物院之助，將于十二月十五日至明年二月十五日，協同舉辦「三代華人在美國」展覽會。

所陳列之僑美華人史跡，包括華人開墾美西，華工于一八六五年完成橫貫鐵路功績，及華僑協助 國父孫中山先生革命建立民國等文物。

展覽會在乾尼街中華文化中心舉行（田花園角天橋進入）。入場免費，歡迎僑胞參觀。時間每星期六、日由下午一時至五時。星期三上午十時至下午四時。並有指導員講解班。

＊雙語教育評價

部份熱心教育的社會人士將在十二月十八日（星期二）下午七時半假座金美倫堂（沙加緬度街九二〇號）聆聽和倫博士和他的助手巴巴拉周對現有之中美雙重語言教育計劃之評價。該計劃在聯邦政府及市政府資助下已有五年歷史，這亦是美國公立學校教育一種新的改革計劃。各位有興趣於雙重語言教育者，請勿錯過此機會。

＊安樂居聘司機

安樂居現急聘司機一名，在週末及假期工作，由上午十時半至十二時半，每日工作二小時，每小時工薪三元，以後鐘點會增加，應聘者須持有加省現行駕駛執照，及有良好紀錄，如有合意，請電話九八九—二五七八洽商。

＊建東委方國源充任業務經理

本埠建東銀行總經理潘民强宣佈，聘請方國源爲該行業務發展經理，主管開拓業務，及交際聯絡事項。

查方氏前任職於加省各大銀行，歷時十載經驗豐富，並熱心社會工作，曾任中華總會館總董，中華總商會會長，中華中學校校董會主席，肇慶總會館主席等僑團職務，對繁榮商業，促進國民外交，及增進僑社福祉，頗有貢獻。

建東銀行，兩年前於本埠山森街，自置十二層樓宇，開業以來，業務發達，進展迅速，去年設立華埠分行，利便僑界，現正計劃開設列治文分行，其地址爲第六亞運由夾企里文街，行址寬大，置停車場，幷設汽車存欵櫃窗，誠爲一新型銀行。

＊波頓抗議米價漲

三藩市籍國會下議員菲立波頓，鑑於米價無理狂漲，特致函農業部及生活程度委員會，提出抗議。

據彼陳訴，五十磅裝以往米價，每包八元至十元，最近數月內攀升至二十至廿四元，此爲華人之基本糧食，價格飛漲之後，華人生計大受影響。

波頓指出，三藩市所銷食米，多來自忒士省及雷士安拿省，殊無理由漲價超過一倍以上，顯然另有內情，用特函達，懇請刻即調查此最嚴重情形，以釋民困等語。

EVENTS

THURS., DEC. 13, 7:30 P.M.
China slide commentary and photo exhibit by Nanying Stella Wong at Students Union Building, San Jose State, Ninth St. & San Carlos. Donation $1.

SAT., DEC. 15
CACA Grand Lodge National Essay Contest for high school students. Entry blanks at 1014 Stockton St. (982-4618).

SAT., DEC. 15, 7:30 P.M.
City College Chinese Culture Club fund-raising variety show at War Memorial Veterans Auditorium.

SAT., DEC. 15, 9 P.M.–1 A.M.
Dance by Spartan Oriocci featuring "East Wind" at San Jose State University Ballroom in the Student Union. Donation: $1.50 for girls before 9:30 p.m., $2 for members, and $2.50 general.

DEC. 15–FEB. 15
Exhibit: "Three Generations of Chinese—East and West" at the Chinese Culture Center, 750 Kearny St. Open Wed. 10 a.m.–4 p.m., Sat. & Sun. 1–5 p.m. Free. Info: 982-7611 or 986-1822.

SUN., DEC. 16, 1:30–5 P.M.
Doll exhibit and doll-making demonstration in the Ginza East Room of the Miyako Hotel. Sponsored by the San Francisco chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League. Free.

SUN., DEC. 16, 7:30 P.M.
SAT. & SUN., DEC. 22 & 23, 7:30 P.M.
"Hope," a musical production, a Cumberland Presbyterian Church Jackson St. near Powell.

TUES., DEC. 18, 7:30 P.M.
Meeting to hear Thomas Whalen and his associate Barbara Jew evaluate the Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program, ESEA Title 7, at Cameron House, 920 Sacramento St. Open to public.

FRI., DEC. 21, 7 P.M.
SAT. & SUN., DEC. 22 & 23, 3 P.M. & 7 P.M.
Felix Greene's film "Self-Reliance," a film on China's industry, shown along with "Red Flag Canal" at Asian Community Center, 846 Kearny St. Free. Info: 846-0629.

THROUGH SUN., DEC. 23
Graphics by Chen Ting-shih, one of Taiwan's abstract artists, on exhibit at the Chinese Cultural Center, 159 Lexington Ave., New York City.

SUN., DEC. 23
Deadline for Miss L.A. Chinatown contest. Applications for women ages 18 through 25 for Miss L.A. Chinatown, and for girls 14–17 for Miss Teenage Chinatown: Chinese Chamber of Commerce, 425 Gin Ling Way, Los Angeles 90012; or call Barbara Jean Lee, pageant coordinator, at (213) 663-0332 after 4 p.m.

SAT., DEC. 29, 7:30 P.M.
Variety show by the Chinese Community Center of the Peninsula at the First United Methodist Church, 625 Hamilton Ave., Palo Alto.

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UC SEEKS STUDENTS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

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SALVATION ARMY REMOVES DROP BOXES

Hit by the energy crisis, the Salvation Army will remove all of its donation drop boxes in San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo counties. Instead, it will limit its pickups of clothing and furniture to points along its regular route.

Funds collected from the donations have gone to support the Salvation Army's long-term, in-treatment program for alcoholics and other handicapped people.

ASHBROOK URGES U.S. TO SUPPORT TAIPEI

WASHINGTON—"One country that deserves the U.S.' continuing support and friendship is the Republic of China on Taiwan," said Congressman John Ashbrook, Republican from Ohio, on the House floor November 29.

The congressman further warned against expanding relations between the U.S. and Peking.

TAIPEI ELECTS SECOND CITY COUNCIL

TAIPEI — Over 1 million voters turned out December 1 in a city-wide election to vote for 49 members of the Second City Council. Of the 49 councilmen elected, 35 are native Taiwanese.

All 45 nominees of the Nationalist Party were elected. The new city councilmen will take office December 25.

日本的貿易公司

張伊

日本巨型的貿易公司，正在採取一項新的行動方針，直接投資於美國製造業。

八月中，日本的三井公司同美國的阿馬克斯金屬公司聯合宣佈，雙方已達成原則上的協議，共同佔有和經營阿馬克斯鋁業公司。

阿馬克斯鋁業公司，是美國的第四大鋁產品的加工廠，三井公司已以一億二千五百萬美元的現金，取得阿馬克斯公司五十保昇股權。在這以前，三井公司和阿馬克斯公司，已聯合在澳大利亞西部，從事開發鐵礦資源了。

三井——阿馬克斯公司的交易，只是日本巨型貿易公司最近在美國進行的許多聯合投資和單獨投資中的最新一項而已。其他的日本投資，包括有在紐約州歐朋市興建一座鋼鐵廠，在加利福尼亞州和波多黎各興建電視機裝配廠，在華盛頓州西雅圖成立一家海產公司，在威斯康星州建一座醬油廠等等。

目前，日本在美國的總投資，可能已達到十五億美元。看來，日本巨型公司將會繼續增加在美國的投資。

在日本巨型公司突然加快打入美國經濟的背後，是日本財團的活動。現在，日本財團已經變得規模更大，活了。

每個日本財團的基本力量，一般是一家大型的全面的貿易公司。這類公司已成爲日本經濟力量向外伸展的先鋒。

巨型的貿易公司，能夠處理運輸，分銷，貨倉，批發，接觸和經營諮詢等工作，它們不僅從事各種各樣的生意，而且還是合併，財團，新投資，新企業的推使者。

東京的一位高級官員說：「貿易公司已成爲我國（日本）經濟一個最重要的因素。」

日本貿易公司，在國內外設有成百上千的辦事處。各家日本貿易公司之間，有時也彼此進行競爭，但是，當它們在遇到外國的挑戰時，它們經常會聯合起來。

三井公司是有名的日本貿易公司之一。它已有三百五十八年的歷史。十七世紀的時候，它是一家紡織商和放欵商，也是巨型的三井財團的成員之一。

二次世界大戰以前，三井處理着全日本貿易的四十保昇的業務。三井公司集團滲入到日本經濟生活的各個方面，從開礦，製造直至船運。

三井貿易公司作爲三井財團的耳目和手足，它在國外擁有一百二十三個辦事處。所有辦事處由一個世界性的通訊網連結起來。每天，一個通訊網要處理三萬信件，並搜集經濟各方面的情報。

現在，三井處理着大約三萬種不同的商品，由麵粉到超級油船等等。此外，它還對企業活動，每一個階段，從開發原料和銷售製成品，提供諮詢。它在國內外分別促成了一百五十多宗和一百三十多宗聯合投資。

鑑於日本貿易公司已經把它們的活動擴展到每個國家和地區，美國和西歐的企業家已非常注意。他們抱怨日本的加緊競爭。

三井公司的一位高級人員說，「假如我們只做出入口生意，我們的前途將受到限制。因此，我們的活動還要進一步多樣化。」實際上，在過去十年內，三井的生意額已八倍地增加了。

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爆竹詩

詩人劉大白於民國前四年歲暮嘗作爆竹四絕句云：

轟然一聲使人驚，直上渾疑萬里行；半晌飛昇還墮落，何須平地作雷聲？

胸際層層蘊毒深，逼人聲勢驟銷沉；青雲未上身先裂，應悔包藏有禍心。

奮躍全憑一線通，微軀粉碎付虛空；進身漫喜因人熱，得禍祇緣太熱中。

火速登高勢可乘，高人仰首看飛騰；小人得志終無倖，一朝升沉悟未曾？

詩寓諷刺，令人回味無窮。

齊白石
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眞理隨筆

生長的陣痛

余卓雄

在我的生命中有很多年青人，昨天還不過是一個小孩子。

今天，他們已經是社會上直接的繼承人；醫生、律師、牧師、大學助教、護士……也有些長成了留下犯罪的紀錄，但那是往事，他們最後在「生長的陣痛」中站起來說：「看我們！」

這一羣人，正如希伯來書所說的；「如同雲彩一樣地圍繞我們。」他們是我在生命路程中的見證人。

因此，在華僑語彙中，有一個名詞最爲我拒絕的，就是「竹升」。上一輩的人，背景是東方的，吃苦、勤儉、含辛到底。他們看不慣在美國出生的兒孫那種反抗的性格。最壞的是他們對這些革命的行動，束手無策。「竹升」在兩個節之間，兩端不通，老人們以此譏笑後生，表現了消極和東西文化的磨擦，青年們的回擊是，說：「我不是中國人。我是美國人」。

今天在兩代之間的鴻溝，因素比以前更複雜。「竹升」一詞，也可以加諸移民進來的青年，「總之一竅不通就是了。」家長們「一竿打通船」的態度，大大傷害了那些幼嫩的心靈。

面對着失望和憤怒的父母們，我哀求了很多次：「請給他們以最慷慨的同情。」

生長的陣痛有四種原因：一，感情上的煩惱。二，對物質價值估計錯誤。三，道德良心的徬徨。四，對眞理的摸索。

身體上的變化使感情受到撞擊，好像一隻小鷄在殼裏的掙扎。在我年青時，常常無緣無故地發生恐懼，因而哭泣。每逢佳節，感情愈覺奔放。青年人在時代浪潮中飄搖，有家庭中的壓力、戀愛上的飢渴、朋友間的猜疑、學業上的奮鬥，使情感時晴時雨。

西方個人的獨立精神，每以經濟爲基礎。大部份的青年人，都要在半工讀的環境裏開始，很容易中了金錢的毒，人生以賺錢爲目的，就算是學位成籮，也不外是個印鈔票的機器。這是唯物主義的致命傷，人對物質價值估計錯誤，使貪念塡不滿。「財寶在那裏，你的心也在那裏。」耶穌說。

大女嘉靈的第一份職業，薪金不高。太太說：「經驗重要！就是更少也應願意。」我們隣家的母親，有一次叫女兒看顧那不滿週歲的妹妹，女兒問道：「你給我多少錢一個鐘頭？」——對合理生活的努力，理所當然，但事事以贏利至上，沒有利益時便夠痛苦了。

晨早送三女嘉勵上學，看見校門口學生成羣，那種打扮，好像舞台上不同的脚色，很多在口裏掛着一枝香煙，使我想起那些在暗中吸毒的，心便沉重起來。上週和二女嘉恩回大學宿舍，其中男女同居，我眞的知道我已經住在一個「新」紀元裏面，接受與否，是另一回事，然而週圍的事物，使我們在道德良心上起徬徨，甚至麻木：「誰才眞對？」

加省議會在一日間討論過兩件提案：一是把飲酒年齡減至十八歲。一是撥出更多的款項來協助醉貓和戒酒的。有頭腦的青年人，要在矛盾中找出正確的眞理來。

人對上帝的追求，其實也是追求自己的眞實。爲甚麽我們要上教堂去？做一個好信徒，能否同時做個好學生？爲甚麽有時我們心中似乎空無一物？

何理士是耶魯大學的畢業生，在事業上有輝煌的成就，後來被校友會邀請回校證道，他的題目是：「懷疑的消失」，是美國教會史上一篇著名的證道詞。原來那是他本人的自傳，他述說在求學時代爲了找尋上帝的存在而坐立不安，直到他全然信賴，宛如雨過天晴。

聖徒保羅說：「我作孩子的時候，話語像孩子，心思像孩子，意念像孩子。既成了人，就把孩子的事丟棄了。」

但是，多少成人，不是還像孩童時候那樣不長進麽？那又何必怪責兒輩呢。

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談天氣

文光

談話必須有引題，然後才產生思想交流時的情趣。在這種場合，天氣便是上好的題材。當然，今天已不是靠天吃飯的時代。氣候對人類的控制力，也因我們在科學技術方面的成就而相對削弱；但氣候至少可以限制我們。歷史上，雨量過少，文明化作一片流沙的慘況，如中東；雨量過多，文明化作一片莽林的悲劇，如中美；可能不再重演。不過，它使人類文明的進展受到阻遏，使人類生活面臨困境，却始終是存在的。而據長期性氣象統計所顯示的趨勢，北半球有慢慢寒涼的趨勢；赤道地區在過去十年內，有越來越潮濕的趨勢；沙漠及半沙漠地區，在過去十年中，有越來越乾燥的趨勢。如果這種全球性的氣候轉變再持續若干年，我們應當警惕到氣候轉變的可怕後果。——戡天精神是不好隨便使用的。大自然的綜合平衡一旦被胡亂打破，則大自然的反擊，也是夠瞧的。一場赤道地區的大雷雨，很可能產生像廣島長崎型的原子彈百個以上，只因爲它們的地域分散，轟擊的時間延長，我們不大感覺到而已。

關於自十八世紀以來，這種世界氣候的最大轉變，氣象學界的專家們聚訟紛紜，莫衷一是，但有兩說很值得我們考慮：（一）短期的流的反應、太陽輻射的改變，以及其他千種以上的綜合原因所形成。（二）地球軸的傾斜角度有輕微的改變。地球軸的一端向後傾，而另一端向前移。因此，一個更寒冷或更溫暖的年代，將因地球軸的移動而到來。大風起於萍末，我對人類浪用戡天精神，不惜破壞大自然的綜合平衡，仍不免杞人憂天。

人們對氣候的反應是參差不齊的。有的很敏感，有的比較遲鈍。我們面對的頭痛問題 已經夠多，如人口問題，如糧食問題，如污染問題，如政治問題等等 多半是人爲的因素。而氣候問題雖是自然因素居多，但人爲的因素也不容忽視。核子試爆就是一個可能的假設。

求新與不變

述之

在中國人眼裏，對於美國人的喜變，總有點幼稚、盲動、膚淺的感覺。在美國人的眼裏，對於中國人的不變，總有點老大、守舊、落後的感覺。在雙方克制自己的情形下自然只是放在心裏，甚至用一些外交詞令來恭維對方。但無疑的這是一塊心理疙瘩，當雙方感情衝動的時候，這塊疙瘩就成了一種障碍，而造成許多誤會甚至錯誤。二次大戰以來中、美之間的許多恩恩怨怨，詳情雖未全明，但這塊疙瘩之影响應當是所有史家所見到的了。

費正清所著「中國與美國」一書已充份見出此種偏見。 作爲一個典型的美國人，他認爲變總比不變好。但正如一般美國人一樣，這種態度的基本錯誤是太看重了「變」的本身，而忽略了更重要的兩點：（一）是否變得對？（二）是否變得好？前者爲是非問題，後者是利害問題。

但這話並不就是說中國人懂是非利害而美國人不懂一筒子打翻一船人的傳統毛病。事實上美國人也有懂是非利害的，中國人也有不懂是非利害的。反之，亦然。

但要解開這個心理疙瘩，却不得不將話稍微說得遠一點。一切都有其文化背景。

中國是個古國、老國。以人來比的話，是一個飽經憂患的人；美國是個新國，是個後起而又搶先的新國。以人來比的話，是一個「太陽剛出山」的青年人。對於一個飽經憂患的人，知道世道的艱難，自不願冒不必要的危險。反之，對於一個初生之犢不畏虎的青年人，自然有「不入虎穴，焉得虎子」的心情。

中國當政的人，每每須在一條漫長的仕途上，以「熬」，以「等」，以善伺上司顏色，以循資按格，以不出紕漏，以「不得罪於巨室」而取得其政治地位；其經驗告訴他「推」、「拖」、「壓」、「拍」的官場秘訣，自然就產生出「多做多錯，少作少錯，不做不錯」的四年一大選，兩年一小選的政治競爭裏，勢如「逆水行舟，不進則退」。如果不天天求新、求進，多半即將順流而下，一去不還。其經驗告訴他「推不掉」，「拖不久」，「壓不住」，「拍不成」，於是自然而然的就產生出「多做多對，少做少對，不做不對」的政治哲學。

鴉片戰爭的炮火將古老的中國打開。這一百多年的歷史將中國逼成目前這分裂的局面。既早已不是「守成」的局面，自然不容我們從容論道，說甚麼：「利不十，不變法。」老實說，火燒上眉毛，變也得變，不變也得變。從道光皇帝、慈禧太后、義和團、袁世凱，到王國維、葉德輝，沒有一個能使其不變。所以我們對於美國朋友的喜變固不必厚責，對我們自己的不喜變，也大可不必自豪。反之，我們所當審愼以求的是如何能變得對，如何能變得好。

短聞

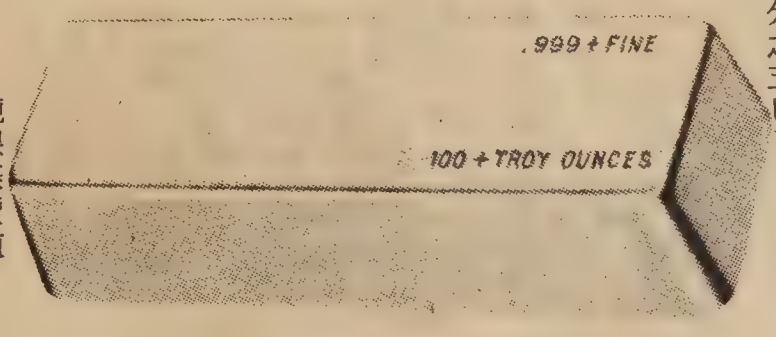
＊加大少數民族肄業學生大增

據最近統計，少數民族攻讀於加省大學九間校院，五年內增加一倍，而以遠東學生，尤其華人學生佔多。

一九六八年，少數民族學生約佔百分之九，一九七二年九月躍升將達百分之廿一。

研究院少數民族學生亦增高，一九六八年佔百分之六，一九七二少數民族肄業居全國首屈一指之卜技利加大，亦稍增多，幾乎佔百分之廿三，少數民族在加大九間校院佔百分之二十，在卜技利加大佔百分之廿二點八，遠東人在九校院佔百分之八點三，在卜技利加大佔百分之十一點七，黑人西班牙姓氏等在九校院及卜技利校院各佔百分之五以下。

＊純銀條價值



由於通貨膨脹，銀紙貶值，世人對富有實質價值之金銀珠寶均極重視。最近時見有純銀條出售廣告，但價值不一，如不懂行情，容易上當。

我們根據一鑄銀局發出之純銀條價值，開列以供讀者參考，這價值是比較可靠的。

五盎斯十九元九角九分，十盎斯三十八元九角九分，廿五盎斯九十五元九角九分，五十盎斯一百八十九元九角九分，一百盎斯三百七

＊省大明年增學費

省立大學董事會議決通過，明年秋季起，學費增加百分之卅一，屆時選修十二學分以上者，每年學費將自一百一十八元增至一百四十四元，選修學分少者所受影響更甚，四學分以上者，學費增加百分之卅一，十二學分以上者祇增百分之廿二。省大及初級大學體系共有十九院校，學生總共廿八萬五千人，增加學費用以抵銷赤字八百萬元。

＊美國人食量減

由於食物價格高漲，美國人民對食的習慣有所改變，據稱：本年九月份的消費指數，「在家食物」一項顯示，美國人民買物返家自煮較在餐館食餐者較去年同時期增百分之二十一點五，但食品商店總銷額僅增百分之十二點五。

專家認爲此一現象，表示美國人減少食糧或食較廉價食品。

＊加大與士大居學術最高地位

加省文化水準繼續升高，卜技利加大及士丹佛大學研究院專科，列全國最高等第。據調查全國研究院院長一千一百八十人之調查結果，所調查之十七科中，加大列首四名者佔十一科，士大居首名者佔四科。

卜技利加大建築，農林及光學居首位，三藩市加大醫學院藥劑及大衞士加大獸醫居首。

士大教育佔全國鰲頭，商業及工程居次，商業哈佛居首，工程麻省理工學院居首，士大醫學列第三，而在哈佛及約翰霍金斯之後。

加大工程學院居三，圖書館科學居四，三藩市大護理學研究院居第二，羅省加大護理學院居第五，羅省加大公共衞生學院居第二。

茲將所調查十七科中居首名之大學列下：建築卜技利加大，商業哈佛，教育士丹佛，工程麻省理工，法律吟佛，圖書館學芝加古，護理加威士頓里所夫，三藩市加大藥劑，哥倫比亞社會工作，北卡羅連拿牙醫，卜技利加大農林，哥倫比亞新聞，哈佛醫學，卜技利加大光學，哈佛公共衞生，耶路神學，大衞士加大獸醫。

替罪的東南亞華裔

禾生譯自遠東經濟導報

泰國王室寺院遠景和臣民

亞洲可能又將出現一場「黃禍」。日本人能在珍珠港事變之前，利用商人，銀行家，甚至工人滲透到東南亞各國去作內應，以備後來日本皇軍發動侵略戰爭的進階。自從日本發動侵略戰爭之後，在亞洲政客們的心目中，中國人已經成爲野心勃勃的民族，取代了日本人的地位。

當已故的美國國務卿約翰杜勒斯意圖使亞洲各國能安全地實施民主政治的時候，他曾武斷地視所有的中國人爲共產黨人。直至二十世紀六十年代，歷代的中國政府都堅守國籍是決定於血統的觀念。北京要求所有華僑效忠她，不論他們的祖先因江南的家鄉窮困而逃亡，到海外謀生，離開了祖國多久。

一部分華僑重視祖國的傳統，但大多數在僑居地定居下來之後，便採用了當地人的衣飾，食物和風俗習慣，甚至與異族通婚。例如，菲律賓的華僑與非籍女子結婚作爲取得較多的財富和較高的政治地位的一種手段。在馬來亞海峽住宅區的華裔居民被稱爲皇族的華人。因爲他們都歸化了英國，成爲了英國籍民。在印尼發生反華運動時，在蘇哈圖總理企圖結束對此種少數民族迫害之前，不少華裔已遭殺害，而他們的祖先因久居於該地，已與當地土人同化，他們的血統已與當地人無別。泰國政府亦決定強行實施同化政策。

可是華僑們不大願意放棄大國（沙文）主義，他們仍然熱愛祖國的語文，雖然在泰國，菲律賓和印尼的華裔市民不能說一句其祖先的語言。在政治上，他們也未忘懷祖國。國父孫中山先生利用華僑的愛國心，向他們籌款，作爲反清革命的經費。

在三十年代，中國孤獨地對抗日軍侵略的時候，政府便會向華僑尋求政治上和經濟上的支持。珍珠港事件之後，日本皇軍推翻了東南亞各國的殖民地政府。但在各地淪陷之前，華僑都奮勇反抗，殺身成仁，捨生取義，事蹟可歌可泣。

可惜爲了華僑的未來，反日的地下組織大部分受到非法的共產黨人的領導。在太平洋戰爭的前夕，共產黨人的反日情緒忽然得到殖民地政權的垂青而加以重用。

除菲律賓人外，大多數的取替了殖民地統治者的政客都叛國通敵。東南亞各國人民久受西方帝國主義者的欺壓和種族歧視，所以視日本人爲他們的救星。此一史實開始造成了華人與其僑居地的鄰居的政治鴻溝。

太平洋戰爭爆發之後，華人在馬來亞領導的暴動和北京政府在韓國的參戰給與東南亞各國政府對華僑不利的口實，各國執政者斷言華人不可信賴，因爲他們協助毛澤東去滿足他征服亞洲的野心。

事實上，這是荒謬的指責，因爲除了馬來亞之外（在馬來亞的華僑都是奉公守法的人，他們被證實是最反對共黨遊擊隊的人，所有的共黨發動的革命行動，參加者幾乎全部是該國的「本地人」。菲律賓虎克黨的叛變是他們對政府的不滿和狹隘的地區主義造成的，北京又給與精神上的支持而華僑則對遊擊隊避之則吉！因恐怖主義行動是不利營商的，會造成商業蕭條。在一九六五年，北京曾對印尼共黨的政變企圖大加讚賞，但在事後再次證實計劃政變者及其同道人絕大多數都是印尼人（不少華人反而支持反共的軍人。）

在泰國，中國會扮演更活躍的任務去煽動北部居民的不滿情緒。但正式參加叛變的都是泰國人，沒有一名華人，因爲在曼谷的華人社區的華人都是效忠政府，奉公守法的人。

緬甸有二十五年的動亂歷史，主要是少數民族要求自治的結果，共黨會大力支持，但華僑則置身事外（只有在一九六七年的一次華裔青年參加紅衛兵式活動是例外）。反之，那些使泰國政府頭痛的華人是那些傾向台灣，反抗共黨的軍人。

資本主義與共產主義是不能同時存在的，因爲二者極端矛盾，東南亞國家的政府一方面指責華人是操縱當地商場的大資本家，另一方面又指責他們是共黨的顛覆份子，這種指責是既矛盾又荒謬的。這種指責類乎希特拉對猶太人的惡毒攻擊。這是各國政府壓迫異族的一種手段。

而且在新政府建立期間，常强調其原有土生居民爲忠心耿耿的愛國者而誣告外籍的少數民族爲親共的顛覆份子乃一件輕而易舉的事。政客可以利用當地的華人替自己辯護，去逃避問題，因爲他們無法解釋何以不滿份子覺得共產革命如此富有吸引力。

顯然地，在東南亞各國中，只有西貢政府對待華僑的態度較爲寬大，與衆不同，該政府從未錯誤地視其華裔居民爲共產黨的內應，南越的首都西貢內有一個全是華裔聚居的城市，居民都極力避免被捲入戰鬼爭的漩渦，雖然越南政府與共產黨人的衝突已進行了二十八年之久，但政府一向善待其華裔公民，並不因共黨的侵略而加罪於他們，政府把支持越共的北京與保持中立的華裔分得很清楚。

信託儲蓄貸款會

孟子曰○○「魚我所欲也○○熊掌亦我所欲也。二者不可得兼○○舍魚而取熊掌者也○○」

今之理財家即曰○○「儲貸會利息高。我所欲也○○銀行可簽支票。亦我所欲也。二者不可得兼○○舍誰而取誰焉？」

信託儲貸會可解決此問題○○凡有弍千五百元存款者可開支票戶口。自簽支票。不論多少○○一切免費。

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東行再筆

關宇

前言

一九七一年六月，有機緣回遠東跑了一趟，那是離開家鄉差不多二十年後的第一次回歸，感慨多印象深，所以回來寫了三萬多字的「東行漫筆」，把此行所見所思所聞寫下來，留點「屐痕」點綴生命，這也算是一項可貴的紀念品呢！

那次行程以東京、台北和香港爲主，當時頗想命題爲「三城記」，但又覺得莊重一點，才改爲「漫筆」方式。這次東遊，主要地區仍脫不了東京、台北和香港，不過行程是短縮了，而擴展到星馬泰國去，雖然也是「旋風式」的旅行，但多少和上次不同，所以來個「再筆」，以記前次所沒有看到或聽到想到的東西。

由於每到一處的時間短，當然難窺「全貌」，但一個陌生人到了一個地方，總有點新鮮感，這樣雖嘗「一臠」，也覺津津有味。好像我在三藩市住了廿多年，却從未寫過一篇三藩市遊記一樣，生活的日子老了，所看到的東西都不過如是，還寫個則甚？

這次東遊，由十月六日到廿八日，只有三個星期，幾乎每天都在儘量利用時間，且每每把睡眠減縮而增加了餐數，眠少食多，身體機，所以旅遊歸來，體重驟減，要休息了差不多一週才回復常態。

上述的情形，也許只是我自己才這樣，未必人人如是。因爲在觀念上，渡假的目的，在乎弛鬆身心，摒除俗務，而我却像一頭獵狗似的，到處追逐旅遊資料，把渡假看成工作而非享受，這便屬於廣東人所謂「攞苦來辛」了。

近世交通發達，旅遊已成爲一件很平常的事，歐美人士向來着重渡假，目前此風已成世界性了，特別是日本人，年來對旅遊幾乎達到狂熱的程度，中國人較保守，尤以旅美華僑爲甚，他們有很多一二十年未離開過華埠的，但近年也變了，專辦華人旅遊事業的旅行社紛紛創設，生意滔滔。

究其因，第一，華僑們轉變了對人生的看法，過去要「落葉歸根」，晚年滿載而歸，優遊度日，現在無家可歸，不如散錢享受，走出狹小的籠子遨遊天下。第二，過去華僑們的「守成」，往往爲第二代着想，現在在美國受教育的第二代，人人都有很好的生活能力，毋須也不願老一代爲他們設想或照顧，稍有積蓄的華僑便想到怎樣去化錢了。第三，集，毫不用費心，全部旅遊時間有人照料，旅行社代辦一切手續。第四，旅遊費用並不很高，即使是月入五六百元的單身漢，如能計劃在一年內稍爲儲蓄，便可由美國到達遠東一遊了。

對於旅遊的觀念，現在也和以前有些不同。過去以遊山玩水爲主，即以欣賞風景爲目的，屬靈性上的多。現在旅遊，風景秀麗的地方雖仍極富吸引力，但遊客的享受，不單純在於眼睛，也不在乎「一洗塵囂」，相反的，各大都市，却以洋場十里，繁華色相爲吸引，而把旅遊看作「無烟卤工業」，大建旅館，氣派豪華，夜總會餐室等林立，換句話說，即是聲色之娛，並不亞於名勝的吸引呢！

一般遊客的心理，既身歷其境，也希望身享其境的特色，如果單純看看風景，明信片有的是，影片介紹也很詳盡，要不是可到圖書館找些旅行畫集或「地理什誌」來看。現在的遊客，總喜歡到各遊覽地區去嘗嘗它們當地的食品，看當地民族文化表演，買當地土產，這些都是看風景以外的事了。

基於此，我這次所寫的「東行再筆」，純文藝性的遊記筆法較少，報導性或觀感式的文字較多，在行文上也較自由無拘束，但願讀者看了不爲此發悶，讀後並可分享一點我的旅遊「收穫

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中國語言政策並不消滅方言

中國語言教研考察組十一月廿九日抵三藩市，連日到各大中小學考察訪問。記者在十二月二日參加一個座談會，蒙該組組員對中國政府語文政策有所解釋。下列數點亦爲海外華人所關切的：

㈠推行普通話，並非消滅方言。

海外華人常誤會中國政府有逐步陶汰地區方言的動向。而不知語言政策實在是推行普通話，而希望人民保留自己的方言，使大多數人能說兩種或多種的中國方言。

以廣東省爲例，一些鄉村學校不易找到懂普通話的教員，仍是以粵語教授課程，但在城市中因爲各省人民常有接觸，故此兒童學習普通話的機會多，而且也學得快。

中國電台現仍有地區方言廣播節目，各地也有用自己方言表達出來的戲劇歌藝等，可見政府沒有消滅方言之舉。

㈡「北京話」是普通話的模型，而不是「國語」。

海外華人常誤會中國政府統一語言，定北京話爲「國語」。其實政府爲貫徹兄弟民族平等友好政策，尊重少數民族語言文字，從未把漢語（包括北京話在內）定爲「國語」。

㈢不强迫少數民族學漢話，而是鼓勵漢族幹部學習少數民族語言。

這實在是一反過去「大漢族主義」同化少數民族的政策。一九四九年來，中國政府派語言專家作詳細深刻的語言調查工作。不但沒有强迫所有人民學漢語，還協助沒有文字的兄弟民族創造他們自己的文字。

㈣漢字雖簡化，寫繁體字並非違法。

中國政府政策的，常以爲中國已全部取締了繁體字。其實很多人還是簡繁體字並用，不少中國領導人仍用繁體字題字寫詩。古典文學出版書籍全用繁體字。不錯，漢字簡化的道路是走定了。但寫繁體字並不是犯法。

㈤漢字趨向拼音化。

中國文字改革的道路是朝世界文字拼音化的共同方向而走的。也許從今天到全部拼音的時候仍然很長，但是爲了消除文盲，普及文化，這是一個有遠見的政策。老一代的人不免會對漢字留戀。但試看中國的鄰居，如日本、朝鮮、越南等都走上拼音道路，中國文字改革負責人正研究他們的經驗，以便有所取捨。

× × ×

考察組還會到美西一些城市及夏威夷訪問，然後回國。（程良）

油荒局勢的檢討

楊華日

美國正逢多事之秋，水門案喧吵未了，石油荒又情形嚴重。那個代表國家工業股市指數的杜瓊斯綫不久竟下跌一七〇點直破八〇〇防綫，不只人心浮動，簡直經濟面臨破產。在美國立場，熱能來源雖多，但石油及天然氣早已扼緊國家的經濟咽喉——無論運輸及工業用代勞，教育衛生設備，個人享受，以至國防能力——一時數不清的都靠着石油來進行，否則全國癱瘓，況且主要工業品如西藥顏料油漆紙張纖維塑膠柏油……的生產也就缺了原料石油不可。

這次石油危機一般來說是由於世界礦藏枯竭和阿拉伯產油國家拿禁運作政治手段來對付親以色列的美荷德等國家，而狹義來說美國受害最烈，因美國人講求享受，喜歡快速，比任何國家爲甚，試看路上一人一大車，一天三加侖，假定五千萬輛就每天耗油三百萬桶，恰符尼總統宣佈每天不夠用之數。

美國當前要務，已見委派出能源統制人員設立富有權力的機關來運用全力開發能源兼之公平分配，屬於消極性的即把時下所存油量加價加稅以制裁浪費虛耗，更按照國家經濟利益，私人需要迫切程度，來印發配給證片，務使優先輪次，待遇公平，總在七四年三月揭曉，目前各方人民的反應不一，如貨車司機把奧埃俄大道關柵阻塞，須出動州警拖車拘人。加省某油站老板憤其對門油站星期日開市，竟用槍射擊。大潮湖區某大學近因鈾礦升發陰氣，將要關門。依利奈某鄉鎮已恢復高車駟馬。總之要應付危機便要付出犧牲代價。

本來石油只是熱能之一種，如能多方探測，深度鑽採，還可供應世界維持下半世紀，而且較落後的煤炭木柴植物油酒精都可暫充應用，更高度的放射元素如鈾礦等更力大無窮，也是今後美國利用科技加速發展的方向。此外還有很多水力發電的天然潛力足可供應偉大工業和交通主幹之需。在田納西河谷和古利水庫等處可供先例。最後太陽爲永恒的能源，分裂融合，吸引可致。澳洲在此方面，已有CSIRO科學研究經驗廿年之久，并已完成吸熱片及溫輪流的熱水系統，在宅那裡很多工廠已經採用。但是，改用能源，也就是改用「工業設備」和改變「經濟地理」，在調整重建長久期間，所需人力物力財力很大，而人民所感失調痛苦忍受很多，也許這是愛國的美國人可以辦得到的！

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金山客批世情

童子功

美國罪案，初由成年人而至青少年，現在兒童放火打刦亦日有所聞，八九歲童子居然搶老婦手袋。

金山客曰： 想不到美國下一代之「童子功」竟如此厲害。

蝸牛式汽車

加省政府爲節省能源，公路行車時速已由七十哩改爲六十五哩。

金山客曰： 美國過去一切尚快，現在轉而崇慢，可想像中之未來汽車設計，必由甲蟲式改爲蝸牛式。

廣告代郵票

專家估計，如美國郵政局肯以郵票位置讓作廣告之用，每年可進益一億元。

金山客曰： 作爲一個國民及消費者。當願見郵票爲廣告所代替，蓋爲某一事物或人物宣揚而製成之郵票，其錢出自「本人」口袋，作廣告者則出自他人口袋。

以藥爲伴

據醫藥雜誌統計，五個獨身女人當中，有三個係有丸藥在身者。

金山客曰： 既爲獨身，以藥爲伴，以解寂寥耳！

養眼・養身

美國人之生活調查顯示，一般家庭，電視多於浴室。

金山客曰： 「養眼」重於「養身」，此之謂歟？

得咳笑□□□ 現場錄音

四到

教師：何謂「四到」？

學生：眼到，手到，心到，口到。

教師：喏，試舉例言之？

學生：譬如食餐，眼要睇實個味好餸謂之「眼到」，然後用筷子夾到一舊好看就係「手到」，心中想住第二筷係夾乜嘢即係「心到」，同時唔好忘記將口中嘢餸快快趙完，此乃「心到」。

能源危機

（上接首頁）

而且如遇天然煤氣缺少供應時，石油消耗量且會增至三千萬桶。

對油田及能源新礦發現，并設有一定的發現，以方卡

是蘊藏量，并不是實際的開發量，所以能源危機會較早來臨，而且也應有「居安思危」的預防打算。數十年前，世界上一般樂觀人士，都估計能源將利用科學方法開採或會發現新的能源元素，大家都預測能源價格會變得更廉宜，但這只是單方面的想法，沒有把人口增加，現代工業發達，汽車航空事業突飛猛進，人民生活趨向機械代替人力化等加進去考慮。

在美國，能源消耗的比率，以工業用途爲最大，佔百分之四十，民用及商用佔百分之三十三，交通用佔百分之二十三，其他佔百分之四，易言之，工業越發達，所耗能源越多，而民用工業產品也跟着消耗更多的能源，這一情勢發展下去是很容易使能源枯竭的。

由於中東國家對美禁運石油，這是促成能源危機的近因，其實近兩三年來，每到冬季都有能源缺乏的跡象，只是問題未達嚴重，得過且過而已，今年碰上石油禁運，便加强了石油缺乏的危機，政府方面便也趁着這個機會，讓民衆上一課「節約」教程，提高醒覺，以便今後不致太浪費能源，俟

存續的實力，以方卡

睡眠研究

費城者化臣大學教授阿素連斯基博士爲了研究睡眠儘量睡眠至不能再睡其時間該爲多少？結果，一婦人以連睡廿一小時爲最高額，平均來說，每天睡眠時間最高額爲十六小時，初生嬰孩平均每天睡眠十五小時半。阿博士認爲，人類睡眠過量反

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Housing Coalition rejects ALL proposals

透視美國能源危機
究嚴重到什麼程度

美國能源危機，是目前舉國上下所最關心的問題，因爲影響國計民生至深至重，但實際上這種危機究竟嚴重到什麼程度？

美國是一個物資豐厚的國家，本來能源無缺，陸地及海底下所蘊藏的石油、煤、燃油及天然煤氣等可供數世紀之用，據政府的報告顯示，美國如以現行使用的數量計算，其所蘊藏的煤尙可供應一千八百年之用，天然煤氣可供三百年之用，而燃油也可夠用八百年。

美國礦局最近也有一項報告指出，以現代的技術所發現在美國及世界各地所蘊藏的能源，可供二千年之用。

這項統計數字本可以安定人心，但問題在乎蘊藏量與消耗量的比例并不是肯定的。由於美國國民對能源的使用量與日俱增，一九五〇年代每年增加百分之二點八，到了六零年代則增加百分之四點二，目前則增加至百分之四點八，以此趨勢增加使用量一直下去，則國內蘊藏石油量將由數世紀減至數十年卽會用光。據大通銀行經濟專家的預測，美國人民在一九七〇年每年用石油量爲一千四百七十萬桶，但到了一九八五年時，將增至二千六百五十萬桶，

（下轉第十五頁）

傳揚中華文化
推行雙語教育

從前，美國華人常爲子女們的前途憂，一是顧慮到他們長大後在美國種族歧視的環境下找不到工作，二是恐怕他們過份洋化而失去中華傳統文化。故此數十年來，在美華人鼓吹華文教育，華埠居民支持華文學校更不遺餘力。一般人只知道維持這些學校的重要，却甚少會研究校中課程、教材、及教學方法是否適當，華校教育宗旨目的是否跟得上時代。

在六十年代時我們看見美國華校學生人數普遍低降，一些華校更因而被迫關閉，這兩年來雖然美國人對中國事物都大感興趣，可是華校情形仍不見有轉機。

華文學校雖有一些問題，但家長們却不必爲中華文化的傳播繼續而憂慮。中國人民有自己的國家，況且華人遍佈海外各處。今天就算美國華人全部拋棄中華文化，相信不會對中國及其風俗習慣語言文化有任何影響。華文學校現在面臨的問題，是美國華人如何對待下一代華文教育的問題，與中國語言文化的存亡無關。

正因爲華文學校現有危機，我們應把握這機會對美國華文教育作一檢討，爲在美國教授傳揚中華語言文化找尋新的方向。

我們認爲㈠美國華人既已定居此邦，不應再以「寄居者」或「難民」自居。我們子女的前途是會在美國，而不是在中國開展的。故此傳授中華文化比中國語文更重要。

㈡語言是學來的，不是生來的。華人在海外出生，他的「母語」不一定是華語。以美國華裔爲例，很多人的英語遠比華語好。如要作一個客觀的調查，相信會發現多數華裔認英語爲「母語」。這樣說來，我們要在美國開始編寫適應華人社會的教材，而不能再用從中國運來的課本。因爲中國出版的教材是教授以華語爲「母語」的教材，而不是專爲以英語爲「母語」的兒童而寫的。換句話說，中國出版的兒童教科書，主要是教授「文字」。而美國華裔所需求的課本，除了文字外還先要學「會話」。

㈢華文學校多爲「課餘」學校。學生們在公立學校上了一天的課，還要回華埠多上兩個小時。這樣的額外負擔，究竟對教授華文是否有效，對兒童的身心發展和社群關係有無影響，尙待我們去探討。

㈣美國是一個英語國家，在美華人要面對現實，不能單只要求一個「全部華文」的教育。但我們能要求一個既重英語、又重華語的雙重語言教育。只有在雙語教育的薰陶下，年輕的一代才能對美中文化有較深的認識，進而對兩大文化有親切和自豪的心理。

㈤中華文化既是如此優秀，我們實應向美國各族人民積極提倡傳揚。各地華人應要求教育局在學校一般課程中設立華文班。使學習中華語言文化爲校中「正常科目」，而不是「課外活動」。

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今天美國人漸漸明瞭雙重語言教育的重要，可惜教育局對雙語教育的開展仍屬遲緩。美國華人在這方面應多做帶頭工作，使雙語教育能在所有公立學校中推行。

美國華人向來認爲中西通曉的教育是全備的教育。在華人社會中既懂華語又懂英語的人比比皆是。爲了傳揚中華文化，爲了促進種族瞭解，爲了教育華裔的下一代，我們應當全面的積極的推動雙語教育。

（劉池光）

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